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"Direct From Farm To Farmer"

SEEDS

FOR

FIELD & GARDEN



1914

THE TEXAS SEED BREEDING FARMS

J. L. MITCHELL, Jr., Manager

SEED BREEDERS AND SEED GROWERS

SHERMAN, TEXAS

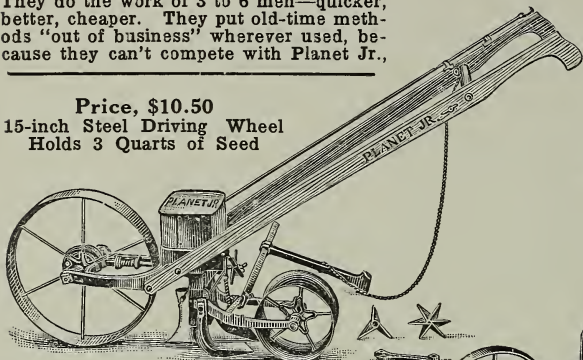
THE GREATEST CULTIVATING TOOLS ARE

PLANET JR.

They do the work of 3 to 6 men—quicker, better, cheaper. They put old-time methods "out of business" wherever used, because they can't compete with Planet Jr.,

labor-, time-, and money-savers. Made light, yet strong and durable by a practical farmer and manufacturer with over 40 years' experience. Every tool guaranteed.

Price, \$10.50
15-inch Steel Driving Wheel
Holds 3 Quarts of Seed

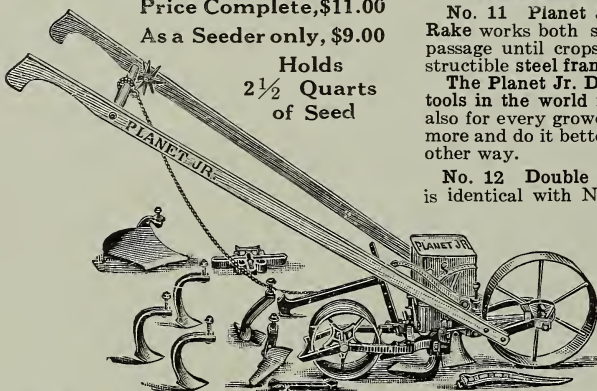


A favorite among onion growers, market gardeners and seedmen.

No. 3 Planet Jr. Hill and Drill Seeder sows all garden seeds accurately in hill or drills. Sows in a narrow line making wheel hoe cultivation quick and easy.

Price Complete, \$11.00
As a Seeder only, \$9.00

Holds
2 1/2 Quarts
of Seed



No. 4 Planet Jr. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow sows seed accurately and works quickly, easily, thoroughly. Wonderful all-round garden tool and money saver.

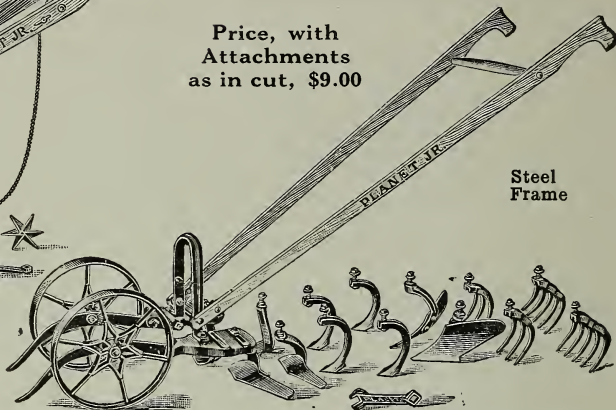
Price, \$13.50
Holds 2 1/2 Qts
of Seed

Steel
Frame



No. 25 Planet Jr. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow has automatic feed stopping device, valuable seeder index and complete set of cultivator attachments. Indestructible Steel Frame.

Price, with
Attachments
as in cut, \$9.00



Steel
Frame

No. 11 Planet Jr. Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Plow and Rake works both sides of plants thoroughly and rapidly at one passage until crops are 20 inches high. This fine tool has indestructible steel frame and steel leaf-lifters.

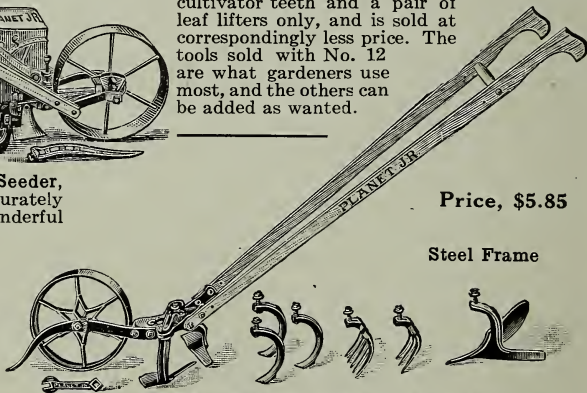
The Planet Jr. Double Wheel Hoes are the greatest cultivating tools in the world for the onion and small sugar beet grower, and also for every grower of garden crops from drilled seed. They do more and do it better and easier than can possibly be done in any other way.

No. 12 Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow. This tool is identical with No. 11 Wheel Hoe, except that it has one pair

plovers, one pair hoes, two pairs cultivator teeth and a pair of leaf lifters only, and is sold at correspondingly less price. The tools sold with No. 12 are what gardeners use most, and the others can be added as wanted.

Price, \$5.85

Steel Frame



No. 16 Planet Jr. Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake, and Plow is light, handy, and adapted to almost every garden use. Has leaf guard for close work, and lasting steel frame.

No. 17 Planet Jr. Single Wheel Hoe, Price \$5.00.

You can do more and better hoeing with it in one day than you can in three days with a hand hoe. The No. 17 has a pair of 6-inch hoes, a plow and a set of cultivator teeth, an outfit sufficient for most garden work.

No. 17 1/2 Planet Jr. Single Wheel Hoe.
Price \$4.50.

This tool is identical with No. 16, except in equipment. The pair of 6-inch hoes, three cultivator teeth and leaf lifter which go with it are all the finest of their kind.

Two acres a day may easily be worked with this implement, and when it is done, it will be a better job than several men could have done in the same time with hand hoes.

TO OUR FRIENDS AND PATRONS

...Greeting...



IN HANDING you this, our Catalogue for 1914, we feel no little pride in calling your attention to its improvement over the previous issues. Note our Poultry Supply Department on Page 38; our Garden Seed Section on Page 27; and our List of Tools, Seeders, etc., on Page 40.

We do not claim to be the largest seed house in the Southwest, but we are striving to become the largest. To accomplish this, we know that we MUST furnish satisfactory articles—Seeds that will grow and produce crops, Incubators that will hatch the eggs, Brooders that will raise the chicks, and so on throughout our entire business. It is the satisfied customer who gives us not only his business, but who tells others about us and gets us more business. Hence we must make every customer a satisfied customer. Not only satisfied with what he has bought, but satisfied that he will get satisfaction from all future business he may give us—satisfied that we appreciate his business and are going to treat his letter just like we would treat him, should he call on us.

We wish to thank you all for your liberal patronage in the past and to say that we wish for you one and all a happy, prosperous year.

Yours very truly,

THE TEXAS SEED BREEDING FARMS

J. L. Mitchell, Jr., Mgr.

A WORD ABOUT OUR WORK

It has now been ten years since the foundation was laid for the work of The Texas Seed Breeding Farms. We began by getting good varieties, and then by exact methods of breeding and selecting, we have purified and improved these varieties each year. Progress in seed improvement is necessarily slow and we worked for four years selecting and improving these varieties before we offered any seeds to the trade.

IMPORTANCE OF PURE BRED SEEDS. The best bred seeds are just as essential to success in the farmer's field crops as the best bred sire is to the dairy herd. Poorly bred seeds waste the time, labor and fertilizer that have been used in preparing to plant the crops, and no amount of care and cultivation can bring the most profitable results. We have been keeping the pedigree of our seeds for the past ten years. Their ancestry is of the best sort—making from \$1.00 to \$20.00 per acre more than cheap seeds.

GET THE BEST VARIETY. We test many varieties of seeds every year. We have tested nearly every variety that has been recommended for the Southwest. However, there are so many poor ones that you cannot be too careful about getting the very best. It is not sufficient to be content with a "good" variety, you want the "best." Getting the best variety is not a mere matter of opinion. It is knowledge which is gained only by a careful and continued test of the many sorts. Here is where our experience will save you money. The average farmer is too busy cultivating and caring for his crops to study all of the important points, and exact breeding methods of the expert seed breeder. Seed breeding is a profession just as much so as law, medicine, or engineering. It is a special business and one that requires a great deal of training.

GETTING THE BEST VARIETY. There is no one best variety for all soils and all conditions, therefore you should be very cautious in selecting the best for **your** land. If our descriptions as given in this catalog are not sufficient for you to decide which variety is best adapted to your soil, write us and we will be glad to give you all the information that we possibly can. We are unusually blessed with a variety of soils. Grayson County, Texas, has the largest number of soils of any county in the United States, hence, we generally know which variety is the most apt to do well on any given soil. We make a business of testing and finding out which are the best yielding varieties of seeds grown in the Southwest. We have taken these varieties or strains of varieties, which have proven to be the best in their class, and **improved** them by systematically selecting the very best plants to grow from, the next year. This is the key to the success of our business.

SEED BREEDING AND SEED IMPROVEMENT does not mean the growing of seed under hot-house conditions. A variety of corn may make a fine sample when grown on a rich river bottom where there is plenty of moisture, while the same variety planted on a dry upland will be a failure. When we know these facts and make a selection and develop it into a strain of corn or cotton that makes more than others growing under the same conditions, we are then **improving the seed** of that variety.

ACCORDING TO WRITTEN REPORTS made to us, our seeds, although sold at a somewhat higher price, have been money-makers to over **ninety per cent.** of our customers. We invite you to read at least a few of the many letters which we have reproduced in this catalog. They tell of instances where our **improved seeds** have been worth from \$1.00 to \$20.00 per acre through increased production.

IT TAKES TIME, KNOWLEDGE, AND CARE to **improve** seeds and to keep them so. It is a well known fact that any variety, no matter how good it is, will degenerate through natural variation and careless handling.

BEFORE BUYING SEEDS every farmer should insist on knowing where, and by whom they were grown. In several tests made by the Texas Corn Growers' Association, from three to five varieties of corn were sold under the same name. By chance, we happened to know a large "grower" of seed corn up north who advertises extensively all over the South as the largest seed corn grower in the world, who shipped a carload of "Seed Corn" into Sherman, for distribution. While there were only two varieties of white corn and one variety of yellow corn in the car, this "Seed Grower" sent orders to his agent here and had TEN varieties of corn reshipped from this car. We know this to be a fact, yet, this same concern will go on doing business, fooling different farmers and getting their money year after year. The above was a case of rascality. But—

MERELY KEEPING GOOD FAITH in the selling of seeds is not going to remove the chance that the seeds you receive are not what you ordered. If we **bought** our seeds from anyone, though the cost were not a consideration, we might be honest in our efforts to get dependable seeds, but we would have to be dependent upon the other fellow—however, we are not merely seed dealers.

WE ARE SEED BREEDERS AND GROWERS, and have investigated the seed problem of the Southwest more than anyone that we know. When you buy seed from us you are getting the benefit of the most thorough-going, first-hand study, and investigation on your field seed problem that has ever been made in the Southwest. When it is considered that we have been testing from fifty to

one hundred and fifty varieties of corn each year for the last ten years, it will be seen that this claim is not made boastfully. It is simply a case of how thoroughly we have been studying your seed problem. From the standpoint of our own crops and the reputation of our seed business, it is to our personal welfare to have the best bred seeds. We are proud of the record that our seeds have made for us during the last few years. We know that we are making good when we are pleasing over 90 per cent. of those who plant our seeds.

REPEAT ORDERS is another evidence of our success. On our seed corn and cotton seed a large number of our customers come back each year for fresh stock.

WE ARE NOT "the largest seed growers in the world," but we do promise honest good faith in the breeding, testing, growing, preparing and forwarding of our seeds. While our seeds are as nearly pure as care and attention can make them, we cannot supply "absolutely pure" seeds. We would like very much to have such seeds ourselves, but no one has yet been able to overcome the natural variation inherent in all plants.

THE COST OF SEEDS is not great. The saving on the purchase price of cheap seed is not much. Good seed corn will cost you about fifteen cents per acre more than cheap seeds. It costs no more to cultivate and care for select seeds of a good variety than it does a poor, run-down variety. An increased yield of **less than half a bushel** will pay this extra cost.

HUNDREDS OF OUR CUSTOMERS have reported increased yields from 5 to 25 bushels from our seeds over their run-down seed. Then, what is a bushel of OUR seed corn worth to you? Figure it out. A bushel of corn will plant about eight acres. If you get an increase of ten bushels on eight acres you have an increase of eighty bushels, due to the use of a bushel of our seed corn, and this is what it is worth to you, besides, the "bigger the yield, the better the corn."

AN OUNCE OF SATISFACTION IS WORTH A TON OF TALK. Send us your order and you will be satisfied with the results.

NOTICE

CASH WITH ORDER. Please send money with order to cover whole amount of bill. When only part is sent, goods will be sent only to cover amount of remittance.

SHIPPING. Unless otherwise ordered, we will make all shipments by cheapest way. While we guarantee safe delivery on all seeds, we cannot assume responsibility for delays. Please be sure to name your railroad station and your railroad.

OUR GUARANTEE. We guarantee to furnish you satisfactory seeds or return your money. When your seeds arrive, open them, and if you are not satisfied, just send them back to us and your money will be returned promptly.

Write us your wants in any kind of field or garden seeds. We are here to serve you.

TESTIMONIALS--So you may know what our customers think of our seeds SURCROPPER CORN

Gentlemen:—Please find enclosed 50c in stamps, for which please send me some of your Surcopper Corn. Troup, Texas, August 27, 1912.

While living at Longview, Texas, in 1910, I ordered from you some of this corn and planted about one acre after Irish Potatoes in June, making 25 bushels of corn, practically without rain. The only good rain it had between planting and maturity was when it was about knee high.

It is indeed a wonderful drouth resister. I also made a good late crop last season and am trying it for a spring crop this year. Yours very truly, SIDNEY ROWLAND.

I find Surcopper Corn the best Corn that I ever have seen for rich bottom land and the best drouth resisting corn known. I had some Surcopper planted late and did not have a shower of rain from the time it was planted until the September showers when we were gathering, and while I did not measure it all, an estimate of several good farmers put the yield at from 40 to 50 bushels to the acre. Land was flat broke deep and cultivated shallow following instructions for good dry farming. I am personally planting 100 acres for crop 1914 and am having all my tenants plant Surcopper for I think it the surest corn that we can plant. J. H. J., Red River County, Texas.

MITCHELL'S OATS

Your Mitchell's Select Oats gave the best satisfaction of any oats that I ever sowed according to the chance they had. They were sowed in dirt bottom land about 38 years old without fertilizer. They grew off as fast as I ever saw oats grow up until April 23rd, when they were overflowed and washed and stayed about seven feet under water for twenty-four hours. All hopes were lost but when the water went down they came out and made good oats where other oats failed entirely. I want some more so I can give them a fair trial. Make me a price on the same seed or a substitute just as good—I do not think you have any better. H. SHANKLE, Newton County, Texas.

(Read Other Testimonials on Following Pages)

SEED CORN

We were very fortunate in our Seed Corn this year. We had rains to fall just at the right time and our Seed Corn is exceptionally fine. In fact, some of the most prominent Seed Corn dealers have visited our section for the purpose of getting their seed for the coming year. The damage done by the weather, the rats and other animals and the scarcity of Northern corn is going to have a tendency to make seed corn the highest it has been for a number of years. Our prices, however, will show but a slight advance over last year, and our seed is much better. It has been carefully handled in the field, shelled and graded, so that when you buy from us you know you are getting the best.

The corn failures during recent years have taught some valuable lessons regarding seed corn. For a number of years we have vigorously advised all farmers to rely strictly on native grown seed corn, that the use of Northern corn was a loss, even though the seed was **given** to them.

It will pay you to plant native grown corn even if you have to use the culls from your neighbor's corn crib, for they will produce more than the best bred Northern corn on the market.



BREEDING ROWS, EAR TO EAR TEST, SHOWING
CONTRAST IN VIGOR OF SEED FROM DIFFERENT
EARS OF THE SAME VARIETY.

During the past few seasons The Texas Corn Growers' Association has made a number of field tests throughout the state, and in every instance—regardless of season and soils, the Northern grown corn has not made yields justifying its use anywhere in the State.

The tendency during recent years has been more toward turning out the very best possible grade of seed corn already prepared for the planter. This year, besides the most rigid selection in the ear, we are picking our seed corn to remove any poor grains that may have escaped the grader. This makes it possible for us to turn out a more nearly perfect sample of corn.

We test every lot of seed for germination, and unless it shows a high per cent. vitality we do not send it out. With ear corn, we leave the testing with you. With the ear corn there is about 20 per cent. waste, whereas the graded seed is perfectly clear, with practically no waste whatever.

TWO THIRDS of the corn we used to sell was in the ear, but now over ninety per cent. of what we sell is shelled and graded corn. It is simply a case of better values.

YIELD PER ACRE is the greatest question before the corn growers today. The yield is in a great measure dependent upon the stand secured. With ungraded seed a perfect stand can not be secured no matter how good the seed may be, for there is no planter that will drop it evenly.

OUR MACHINERY sorts the grains far better than you could do it by hand if you worked a week on each bushel. Every uneven grain is thrown out. The result is even sized, even shaped, uniform grains.

EAR SEED CORN is all right, but we believe that the proper grading of seed is more important than getting it in the ear.

For a dry year like this I think **Surcropper** is the corn. I tried five kinds side by side, and it was the earliest and stayed green longer than any other
GUS HARRIS.

I will want 5 bushels more of **Surcropper Corn** for summer planting. If you are going to run short, let me know so I won't be too late. My spring planting of **Surcropper Corn** is holding up better than any corn on the ranch.
R. G. LOVE.

The **Surcropper Corn** appears to stand drought much better than most other varieties of corn, judging by its remaining green longer, but we had such a complete failure on corn that we cannot tell much about it. Would like to try again.
W. F. GREGORY.

Surcopper Corn

The Quickest Maturing, Most Drouth Resisting Corn Ever Known in the Southwest.



BREEDING ROWS OF SURCOPPER CORN

In all the years that we have been working with and improving the Seed Corn of the Southwest, we have appreciated what the ordinary farmer was most interested in: the corn that would stand the dry weather and give him the most bushels of good, sound, solid corn per acre in the shortest length of time. For this corn we have worked for years, and it was in 1908 that we first introduced **Surcopper** or All Seasons Corn, feeling confident that this variety would fill the long felt need.

Thousands of farmers have tried **Surcopper** and everywhere it has made good. It is a vigorous grower with great vitality to withstand the varied conditions of the Southwest.

Surcopper is especially adapted to old, poor, thin, worn land, but will give correspondingly good results and heavy yields on rich bottom lands. It would astonish you to read all the letters about the wonderful yields this

corn has made everywhere it has been grown. If these reports are to be believed, **Surcopper** Corn is the most wonderful corn in the South.

Surcopper is a distinct type of field corn. It attracted our attention in 1901 when the spring season was so dry that many fields of corn utterly failed. **Surcopper** did not. It made corn when all other varieties in the neighborhood failed. In a test plat at Austin, it made corn while many other varieties in adjoining rows failed because the dry weather was so severe that the tassels did not come out. If you are in a section where corn suffers from dry spells in the spring and you want a corn that will be sure to make, plant **Surcopper**.

We call it **Surcopper** because it is a sure cropper. We especially recommend this corn for spring planting in drouthy districts. It is also a success as a summer corn. It has been found well suited to the four Southwestern States.

We have been planting it as an early spring corn or as a summer corn on potato land or grain stubble, and it has proven its worth every time. It is several weeks earlier than most varieties of Mexican or June Corn, and can therefore be planted much later and still escape the early frosts. It is earlier than ordinary native corn, and in this respect it is equal to Northern corn, but having a great advantage in its drouth resisting qualities. It will mature in 110 to 120 days.

While this corn has all the advantage of a drouth resister, tiding over hot dry weather, like June corn, it has a stalk no larger than ordinary corn. See the photograph made in May, of March planted corn. The ears are of good size, being stocky and well formed. There are from 12 to 18 rows of large white grains that are of a good depth for early corn.

PRICES: One peck, \$1.00; half bushel, \$1.75; 1 bushel, \$3.00.

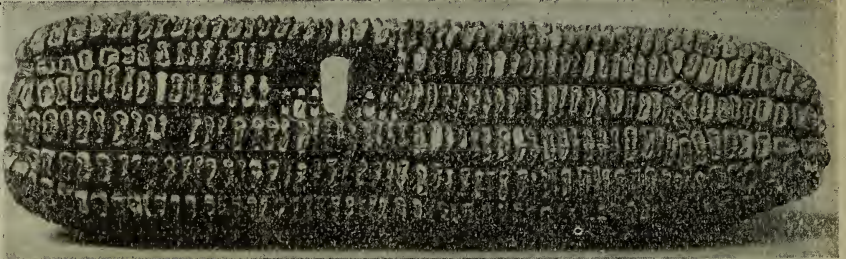
I am well pleased with **Surcopper Corn** I ordered from you last year. I have made this year, an average of about 30 bushels of good, sound corn on upland, while the native or common corn is almost a total failure. I think it is the only corn for a dry year. It is almost sure to make a fair crop. The **Chisholm Corn** is a good corn but not near as good a drouth resister as the **Surcopper**. Can say again that I am well pleased with the results from the corn. E. N. SEWARD.

I am glad to tell you of the result I had with your **Surcopper Corn**. It will make anywhere from 20 to 30 bushels per acre, with very unfavorable seasons. W. M. SUMMERLIN.

We have not had a real good year for corn, though my **Surcopper Corn** was fairly good. I think I will make about 300 bushels of **Surcopper** this year. I look for it to do better next year than it has this. G. C. BELL.

Ferguson's Yellow Dent

In all our tests this has proven to be the best variety of yellow corn. It has been widely grown in Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Louisiana, and has proven to be a satisfactory yielder of rich yellow corn wherever it has been tried. With us it is second only to Surcopper which is a white corn. Every farmer who sees **Ferguson's Yellow Dent** recognizes its fine qualities. The reputation it has made is another illustration of its adaptability to a wide range of soil and climate, and of the good faith we are trying to keep with practical corn growers. Read a few letters concerning **Ferguson's Yellow Dent** corn and note the profitable results reported. This variety has been tested



FERGUSON'S YELLOW DENT HAS LARGE GRAINS

by the Arkansas Experiment Station, at the eleven substations, along with a number of standard varieties of Northern and Southern origin. When the results of these disinterested tests were averaged up **Ferguson's Yellow Dent** stood at the head of the line. This is fast becoming recognized as the best yellow corn for the entire Southwest, because of its fine qualities and adaptability to a great many varieties of soils and climates. We have many letters from former customers who report that it has outyielded any variety of corn on their own or their neighbors' farms. Whenever we are called upon to name a variety of corn that will be most generally satisfactory for a wide variety of soils and seasons, we say, **Ferguson's Yellow Dent**. It is a splendid yielder on upland and always pleases on bottom lands. It is a good drouth resister and stands up well when other varieties blow down.

FERGUSON'S YELLOW DENT is a medium early maturing variety. It is not so early as Surcopper, nor so late as Munson. The ears are of medium size, stout or stocky, unusually heavy for their size, and well covered at the tip end by a tight fitting shuck which protects it from weevil in a large degree. The ears make a splendid shelling record. The cob is red, covered by large, broad, deep golden yellow grains that make a most beautiful sample of shelled corn. We have had many varieties of yellow corn in our numerous tests during the last seven years, but have never yet found a variety of yellow corn that we regard the equal of this popular variety.

PRICES: One peck, 75c; half bushel, \$1.35; one to four bushels, \$2.50 per bushel; five bushels, \$2.25 per bushel.

COMMERCIAL SEED. Seed corn of above variety grown and prepared by our former customers—write for current information on supply and prices.

I am proud of your efforts to improve our farm seed. I had the good fortune to plant some of your seed corn last spring. I like your **Chisholm**. The stalk is as fine as I ever saw; not too high, good fodder, short ears well set on stout, heavy, short stalks, tapering well from the ground. Your **Yellow Dent** is the best of all. We planted one bushel of it. It stood the drouth better than the others and made nearly double the corn to the acre. The boys will plant it next year and I will plant **Chisholm**.
B. F. CLARK, Texas.

I bought some of your **Surcopper Corn** on July 5th, 1912, planted it on July 8th, and on August 24th I sold roasting ears from this field. I had other corn planted right side by side the same day and it is all burned up and blasted where I am getting first-class roasting ears off the **Surcopper**. I want to try another small patch now and I believe that I will get roasting ears off it before frost, unless it comes early.
FRANK SHERO, Sherman, Texas.

I will plant my crop next year all in **Munson**. I believe it is the corn for my land. The cotton seed I got from you was extra good. I had one 35-acre cut that was planted in four-foot rows and only got one-half stand. I have already ginned 26 bales weighing from 500 to 602 pounds per bale and still have about five or six bales to pick. This cotton was not irrigated, but was overflowed when it was about four weeks old. This same cut of cotton, if it had averaged about 30 inches in drill, I am sure that I would have got 48 or 50 bales on the 35 acres.

FRANCIS LEINNEWEBER, Mgr.,
Leinneweber-Harris Farm, Mullin, Texas.

Chisholm Corn



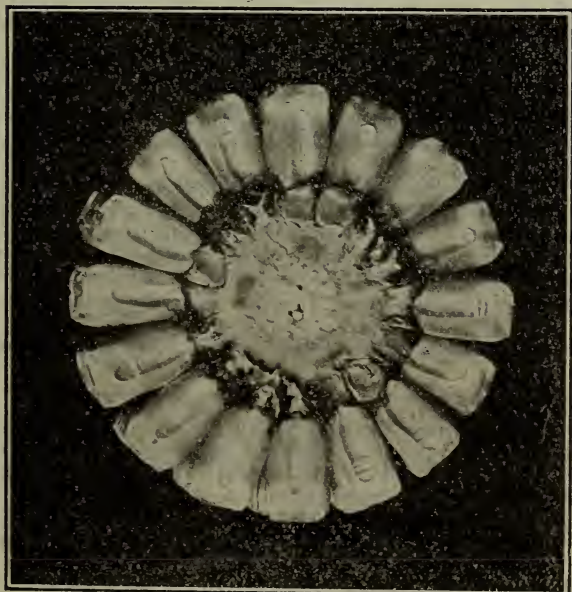
A FIELD OF CHISHOLM CORN.

Chisholm was introduced by us in 1907-1908 and has maintained popular approval from the start as a heavy yielder of good sound corn. It belongs to a type of corn widely distributed. The strain which we call Chisholm we have improved by systematic breeding, using the ear-to-row tests recommended by plant breeding specialists everywhere, and followed by all corn breeders who merit recognition of such.

In the tests made by the Texas Corn Growers' Association and the various Experiment Stations, Chisholm corn has always taken high rank. It is a splendid drouth resister, as is attested by the fact that it ranked first in yields per acre for several years in tests made by the United States Department of Agriculture at the San Antonio Experiment Farm.

Chisholm is a very attractive variety because of its large, sound, deep, white, oily grains that completely cover a bright red cob. The ears are large size in favorable seasons, but if by chance very unfavorable conditions make them small, even the nubbins will show large attractive grains. Ears are stout, covered by a coarse, heavy shuck which protects the ears thoroughly.

PRICES: One peck, 75c; half bushel, \$1.35; one to four bushels, \$2.50 per bushel; five bushels, \$2.25 per bushel.



RIGHT AT THE MIDDLE OF AN EAR OF CHISHOLM CORN
GROWN FROM SELECT SEED.

Munson Corn



MUNSON CORN.

This famous variety of corn was originated and first introduced nine years ago. It was the first native Southwestern variety ever put upon pure bred basis by scientific breeding methods. We have never introduced or sold seed of a variety of corn that has not made a good reputation in the hands of practical corn growers. This is the result of a conservative policy followed from the beginning of our seed improving work. Our policy is to "Sell no seeds we cannot honestly recommend for the best interests of our customers." Munson corn has been an unrivaled success since its first introduction. This variety is not without its faults for it lacks some of the "fancy points". These deficiencies are more than offset by its ability to make large yields per acre. It has won many first prizes at the State Shows in Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, but the greatest prize it will bring you is "bushels of corn per acre."

Munson corn was named for Prof. T. V. Munson, Texas' distinguished grape-breeding specialist, who, after seeing the corn, says that he is proud of his namesake. It is a medium late corn with good, vigorous stalks, producing ears of large size. The ears are well proportioned and frequently 10 to 14 inches long. The grains are oily, white, medium size, and in favorable seasons often measure a half inch or more in length. The cobs are also white. It is a good yielder on any land suitable for corn, but seems to grow to greatest perfection on sandy soils. It is also especially recommended for rich bottom lands.

PRICES: One peck, \$1.00; half bushel, \$1.75; one to four bushels, \$3.00 per bushel; five bushels, \$2.75 per bushel.

On the 2½ cres of bottom land I made with **Munson Corn** 40 barrels to the acre, no fertilizer, and it shelled 1¼ bushels to the barrel or 50 bushels to the acre. You will sell quite a lot more seed corn here next season. I exhibited corn 13 inches long in the ear, and all of it was good—no nubbins. As you have proven yourself entirely reliable, I will recommend your seeds.

JOHN H. SEALE,

Cashier First National Bank, Jasper, Texas.

Lost all the **Munson** seed corn bought of you, by the overflow last spring, with the exception of a few rows which suffered badly from frost and storm. However, will say that in spite of all my bad luck the very little bit that I ga hered was very fine, better than any other variety I ever tried to raise.

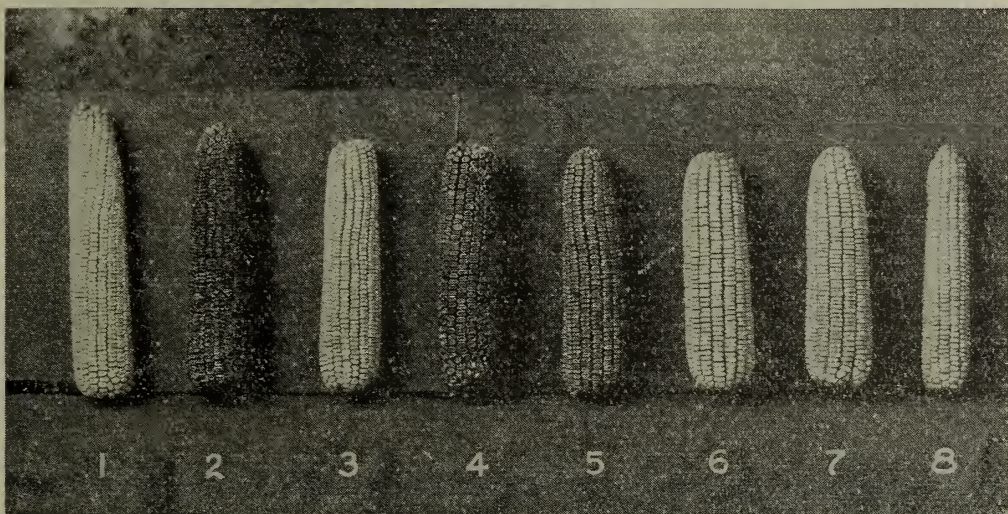
W. A. COLLIER, Hubbard City, Texas.

Commercial Seed Corn

This season we will be prepared to take care of orders for native grown and Northern grown commercial seed corn, and will give all orders prompt attention. In several cases we will be able to supply commercial seeds of the same varieties as those given in our catalog.

We will use our best endeavors to secure the very best grades of commercial seeds, and sell them at current prices corresponding with seeds of equal grade. It must be distinctly understood that we have not grown these seeds, and therefore we can make no recommendation about them. We offer them as good seeds of well known varieties. Prices are subject to market changes. Write for prices on large quantities.

PRICE: Per peck, any variety, 50c; bushel rate given below.



- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 1. MUNSON | 3. BOONE COUNTY WHITE | 5. KINGS GOLDEN | 7. CHISHOLM |
| 2. STRAWBERRY | 4. BLOODY BUTCHER | 6. SURCROPPER | 8. SQUAW. |

CHISHOLM. Same as our regular seed of this variety, but from stock not so pure or carefully bred. Price: Native grown fancy commercial grade, \$2.00 per bushel; choice grades per bushel, \$1.75; in lots of five bushels or more, \$1.65.

OKLAHOMA WHITE WONDER. Oklahoma grown seed. A medium early white corn that has been much advertised. Price: Per bushel, \$1.85.

BOONE COUNTY WHITE. One of the better varieties of medium early white corn. Northern grown seed. Price: Per bushel, \$1.75.

IOWA SILVER MINE. A variety popular for early corn. A white corn with good sized grains and small cob, very early. Price: Per bushel, \$1.50.

HICKORY KING. This is a well known variety, popular for early roasting ears and lye hominy. Yields only moderately well under Texas conditions. Price: Half bushel, \$1.25; single bushel, \$2.00.

GOLDEN BEAUTY. Popular Northern yellow corn, sometimes grown in the Southwest because of its earliness. Price: Per bushel, \$1.50.

NATIVE GROWN YELLOW. Good strains of native grown yellow corn. Price: Per bushel, \$2.00.

EARLY LEAMING. The earliest of the Northern yellow varieties; stalks very small. Price: Per peck, 50c; per bushel, \$1.50.

REID'S YELLOW DENT. This is one of the best varieties when grown in the North. Compares favorably with any Northern variety grown under Southwestern conditions. It is better than some native varieties. Price: Per bushel, \$1.75.

NORTHERN GROWN STRAWBERRY AND BLOODY BUTCHER. varieties will be kept in stock as far as possible. Price: Per bushel, **\$1.75.**

JUNE CORN. We recommend Surcopper corn to all who want a first-class corn for summer planting. However, we have the acclimated Mexican June Corn for our friends who want it and who are not willing to try other varieties.

We exercise the same care in preparing our June Corn that we do with our regular varieties. Send for special prices on June Corn.

LAGUNA CORN. This is a variety of summer corn, imported from Mexico several years ago by the late Dr. Seaman A. Knapp of the United States Department of Agriculture. It is a large eared Mexican corn often making two or more good ears to the stalk. Where the air is dry it is a splendid corn for late summer planting or for regular spring planting. The grains are of good size and ears usually sound and well protected from the weevil. A reliable corn for central and southern Texas, and a splendid corn for late planting, summer planting, or regular spring planting in Oklahoma and west Texas. Price: Write for special prices.

IMPROVED INDIAN SQUAW CORN. This is a very attractive variety of quick maturing corn, especially adapted to planting after grain or potatoes. Ears are from 10 to 12 inches long and have from 10 to 16 rows of plump grains. The grains present a combination of colors—some red, some yellow, some blue and some white, all on the same cob. A great fodder corn; a natural drouth resister. Price: Write for special prices.



FIELD OF KINGS GOLDEN

I call my yield a good one, and am sure that your good seed helped much in making the yield. It was checked $3\frac{1}{2} \times 4$ feet. I am in favor of good seed, once and for all times. Success to you.

GEORGE TARRANT, Texas.

The average yield of the seeds bought of you was 40 bushels to the acre. Everybody who looked at my corn said it was the best they had seen.

J. C. THIGPEN, Texas.

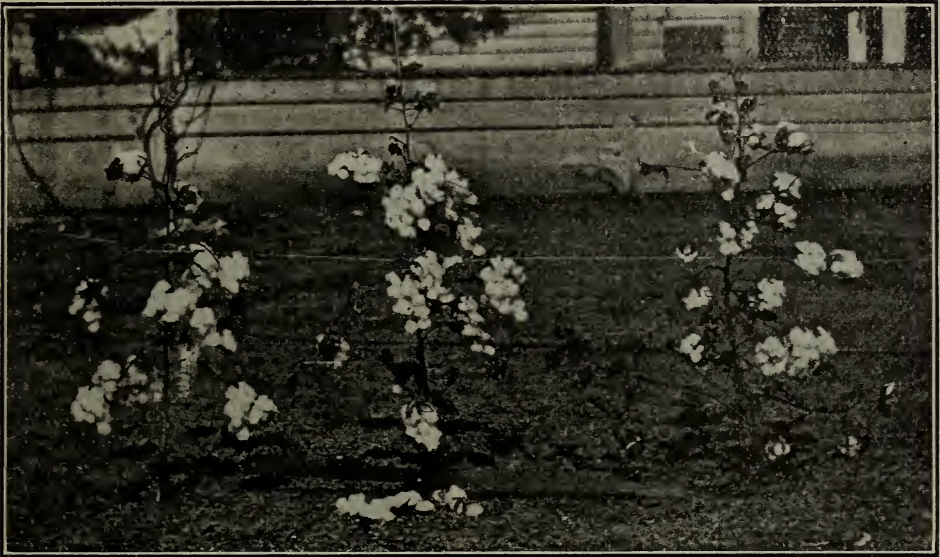
Some of the **Munson** ears measured 13 inches and the average size was excellent. The average yield of the seeds bought of you was about 64 bushels of shucked corn per acre.

HUGH C. WALLIS, Louisiana.

I certainly opened the eyes of the farmers around about with my corn. They said, "That old man sure raised the finest corn in the country. The ears looked like coons on the stalk." 75 ears of the **Munson Corn** made a bushel of 75 pounds.

J. H. ALSWORTH, Texas.

COTTON SEED



DIFFERENCES IN STORM PROOF CHARACTER. THE STALK ON THE RIGHT PRODUCED MORE BOLLS, LARGER BOLLS AND MATURED THEM EARLIER, YET NOT A LOCK HAD FALLEN OUT BY NOVEMBER 4. THE OTHER STALKS SHOW LOCKS DECIDEDLY "STRINGED." ALL GREW IN THE SAME FIELD.

Owing to the continuous rains which fell throughout September and October, good, sound cotton seed is very scarce this season and the highest prices for planting seed are looked for next spring. Many firms who do nothing whatever toward improving their seed are already getting from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per bushel.

We saved our seed from cotton which was picked before the rains and it is exceptionally fine, dry, sound seed and from the very best cotton.

You will notice that we are quoting only four varieties of cotton this season, namely: **Mebane Triumph**, **Rowden**, **Roundnose** and **Virgatus**. In these four varieties we believe that we have the best cotton to be grown in Texas.

Gentlemen:—In reply to yours of the 10th ult., will say that I had 1328 pounds of Seed Cotton bring a 554 pound bale and several 1600 pounds of Seed Cotton bring from 621 to 645 pound bales. My whole farm is planted in **Mebane** and I wouldn't have any other kind of cotton.

Yours very truly, J. H. JOHNSON, Jr.,

Our Prices are such that the cost per acre will be from 10 to 50c an acre more than where ordinary seeds are used. Last year Mr. Van Wisdom wrote us as follows:

"Find enclosed P. O. money order for \$21.00 for which ship me by freight 15 bushels of your **Mebane Triumph** cotton seed.

Yours truly, VAN WISDOM."

The 32 lbs. of **Triumph Cotton** seed I bought of you planted $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres, rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart. I raised 3,443 lbs. of seed cotton. The first bale weighed 1,535 lbs. and ginned out 526 lbs. lint, 22 lbs off for bagging and ties.

OSCAR SCHURMAN, Texas.

The yield was good, and the average was better than the average of the community. **Triumph** is surely a quick maturing, big boll, storm proof cotton. Very little cotton here made so good a yield in the field. Have heard of none that linted better. My native seed made 500 pounds to the acre and linted 30 pounds to the 100 pounds of seed cotton. Of your cotton some made over 35 pounds of lint to 100 pounds of seed cotton.

F. T. KERR, Texas.

I planted one bushel of **Mebane Triumph** cotton on 2 acres and made 2,900 pounds. I wouldn't take \$3.00 a bushel for it. It was the best cotton in this part of the country. The yield was unusually good and I think the cause was good seed.

J. R. FLIPPEN.



MEBANE TRIUMPH.

Mebane Triumph Cotton

The heaviest, highest linting, most widely known big boll cotton grown.

If it were possible to produce a cotton plant which would be equi-adaptable to alluvial lands and uplands, productive of highest percentage lint, of the greatest strength and staple, early maturing, disease and insect resisting, in all likelihood, that cotton plant would be the only one in cultivation. Unfortunately there is no single variety of cotton which excels all others in all good points. But if there is any one variety which has given the most general satisfaction to all planters, it is **Mebane Triumph**.

Our Mebane Triumph Cotton is certainly a triumph in successful breeding. It was originated about twelve years ago from a single fortunate selection by Mr. A. D. Mebane, and its good qualities were so easily recognized that it was called Mebane Triumph.

Mebane comes nearer being the ideal variety and giving the greatest satisfaction than any other grown in Texas. However, the very fact of it being widely grown and largely demanded has caused many growers to place on the market poorly selected and inferior seeds.

POINTS OF EXCELLENCE. In actual field tests in comparison with all known varieties we have found Mebane Triumph to excel all others in the following points of superiority:

1. It makes the largest yield of Seed Cotton per acre.
2. It makes the best turn-out at the gin.
3. It is a big, boll storm-proof cotton, and easiest of all cotton to pick.

Mebane Triumph is low branching, early fruiting, close jointed, rapid fruiting, large boll and storm proof. The lint is of the best quality and gives a turn-out of from 36 to 40, or even 42 per cent. For the last few years we have been unable to supply the demand for these seed.

PRICES: 1 to 5 bu., \$1.75 per bu.; 5 to 10 bu., \$1.60 per bu.; 10 to 20 bu., \$1.50 per bn.

If you are going to need any, let us hear from you at once. Special prices in large club orders.

Can supply seed from A. D. Mebane Cotton Seed Co., Lockhart, Texas, at same price as quoted above.

Planted 10 acres, lost at least one-third, and will get five 500-pound bales. I have other cotton on the same piece of ground that will make one-half less. The **Triumph** cotton is the best I ever tried. Bolls are as large as Rowden, just as easy to pick and will make three or four pounds more lint to the 100 pounds. I think it ought to be checked about three or four feet apart owing to the richness of the land. I like it so well that I will plant my entire crop to **Triumph** next season.

W. I. BLACK, Texas.



BREEDING ROWS OF ROUNDNOSE COTTON, 1910 CROP. EACH ROW PLANTED FROM THE SEED OF A SINGLE PLANT. HIGH PRAIRIE LAND. AVERAGING 1,372 POUNDS SEED COTTON PER ACRE, GINNING 37.2 PER CENT. LINT MAKING A 510 POUND BALE. NO STALK MUCH ABOVE KNEE HIGH.

Roundnose Cotton

A new variety that has successfully passed the test of practical field use.

This variety is one of the very best yielders and has been given special breeding attention for the past seven years. The impulse which gave rise to the introduction of this variety came from a need of cotton which would be **early** and **rapid maturing**, and at the same time produce a high per cent. lint and a maximum yield per acre. The bolls are large and without sharp burrs to trouble the picker. One of our customers writes, "Two acres of Roundnose cotton has already ginned out 507 pounds per acre, and have about 225 pounds per acre seed cotton yet to pick."

Those farmers who have not seen a field of this splendid variety should plant some during the incoming season. There are farmers in north and east Texas who like this variety so well that they refuse to plant any other cotton.

Do not expect all of your bolls to be round and without burrs. We have had several letters from our friends who state that they are making more cotton than anybody in their neighborhood, but it seems to be badly mixed, some pointed bolls and some Roundnose bolls. While we are working each year to eliminate the pointed burrs, you must remember that Roundnose is a comparatively new variety and it takes a number of years to eliminate the pointed bolls, if indeed it can ever be done completely.

Our excuse for introducing this variety was based on its proven ability to make more cotton per acre under the average field conditions than any other ever tested on our grounds. How well it has maintained this reputation we leave for others to say.

Here are the qualities found in Roundnose cotton that makes it worth while for a farmer to grow it:

Early and rapid fruiting.

High per cent. of lint at the gin.

Ability to make large yields of cotton per acre.

Good length and body to fiber.

Large bolls producing storm-proof burrs, and, too, burrs without troublesome "stickers" to bother in picking. This is made possible with Roundnose bolls.

This variety does not excel in all qualities, but after five years of breeding, selecting and testing, in field, laboratory and market, we can say in the most positive terms, that we have secured a variety which excels in lint production and money values per acre. This is not praise, but a statement of an experimentally proven fact.

The parent selection of Roundnose came out of what was supposed to be Jackson cotton. It was found, however, to have qualities that distinguished it from, and at the same time made it superior to Jackson, or any other variety included in our tests.

PRICES: 1 to 5 bu., **\$1.75** per bu.; 5 to 10 bu., **\$1.60** per bu.; 10 to 20 bu., **\$1.50** per bu.

Improved Rowden Cotton

Rowden cotton is probably too well known throughout the Southwest to need much introductory. Every farmer knows what Rowden cotton is. Like Triumph, Rowden is an early fruiting, large boll, five lock, storm-proof cotton. We have worked for a number of years breeding up a strain of Rowden that is far superior to the ordinary. All our Rowden is grown from our selected improved stock and should not be confused with ordinary Rowden.

Rowden is best adapted to the black rick bottoms, where it will make excellent yields and is also splendidly adapted to uplands during years of heavy rainfall. The bolls are perhaps the largest of all varieties grown in Texas, which makes it highly desirable for picking. The lint is of very fine quality and perhaps the longest of the short staple variety, ranging from $\frac{7}{8}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

At the Mississippi Experiment Station last year, Rowden was the **heaviest** yielding of all varieties.

PRICES: 1 to 5 bu.; **\$1.75**; 5 to 10 bu., **\$1.60**; 10 to 20 bu., **\$1.50** per bu.

The yield was better than the average of the community. It turned out well in the field and also at the gin. The yield was unusually good because they were well bred **Rowden** seed. I am well pleased with the seed, it turns out so well at the gin. 1,600 pounds of seed cotton made a 565 pound bale of lint. Who could grunt at that? B. K. CLICK, Tex.

One bushel planted two acres and made two bales, which weighed 523 pounds and 527 pounds. The yield was double the average yield of the community. I want to say that Ladd's **Rowden** is the best cotton I ever raised and easiest to pick.

J. G. WHITE, Winfield, Texas.

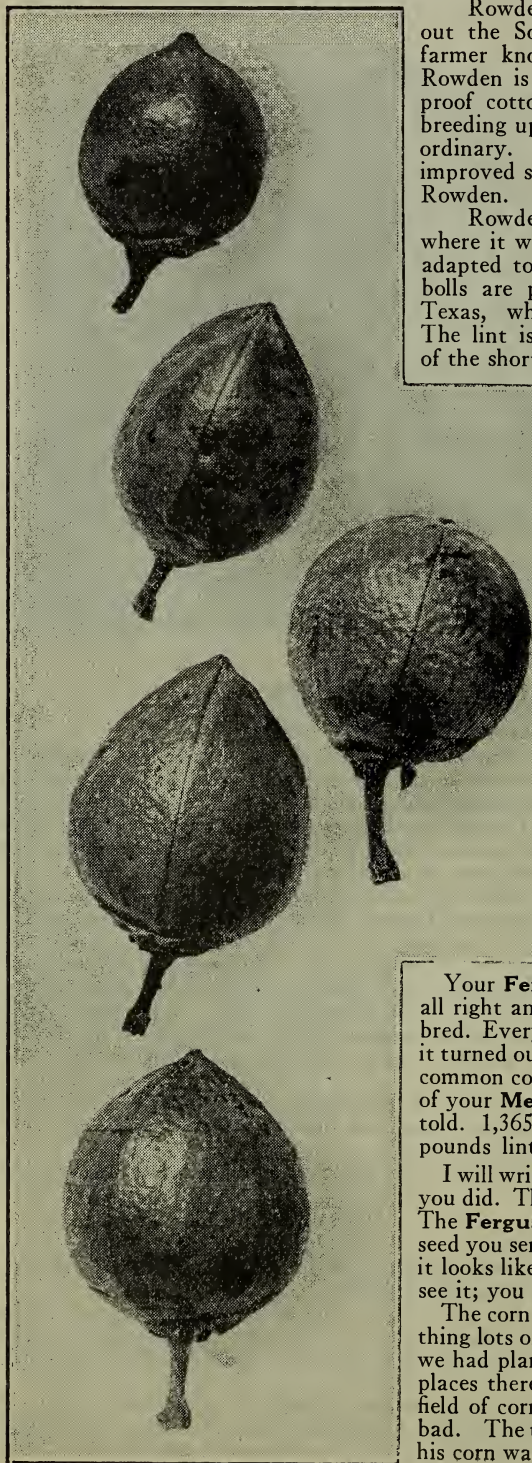
Your **Ferguson's Roundnose Cotton** seed turned out all right and I am well satisfied with it. They were pure bred. Everybody could see that. In spite of the long drouth it turned out about 4 per cent. or 5 per cent. better than my common cotton (all mixed seeds). My father ordered some of your **Mebane Triumph** seeds and are still better I am told. 1,365 pounds **Mebane Triumph** gave a bale of 505 pounds lint.

EDMOND HARTSTACK.

I will write to let you know how the seeds I obtained from you did. They all gave satisfaction. The cotton is all good. The **Ferguson's Roundnose Cotton** is fine. The peck of seed you sent me planted about three-fourths of an acre and it looks like it will make a bale. Would like for you to see it; you can hardly tell which way the rows run.

The corn you sent me made a little corn and that is something lots of corn did not do up here this year. All the corn we had planted of your kind of corn made something. In places there are some pretty good ears now. I noticed a field of corn just across the road and it burned up pretty bad. The tassels turned white while ours stayed green, and his corn was worked better than ours.

LEROY MUNSON, Oklahoma.



Virgatus Cotton

**An Unusually Early, Rapid, Continuous Fruiting Variety, Specially Recommended
Wherever Extra Early Rapid Maturing is Desired.**

For many years we have recognized the need of a variety of cotton that would be without the faults of small bolls and short inferior lint found in varieties like King, and still have the good qualities that make these older varieties desirable for many situations.

Virgatus makes a splendid yield on all types of upland. It is a good yielder wherever it has been tried, but because of its peculiar combination of qualities it is especially recommended for the following conditions:

1st—Where the boll-weevils are sufficiently numerous to make extra early, rapid fruiting a desirable quality.

2nd—On very rich bottom lands where ordinary varieties are inclined to run to stalk and not to fruit.

3rd—Sections near the northern regions of the cotton belt, where extra early, rapid fruiting is necessary in order that the crop may be developed before the severe weather retards harvesting the crop.

It has the peculiarity of shedding its leaves with the coming of the first cold nights. It is distinguished by its virgate or rigid limbs, from which character it received its name.

It is earlier maturing than Triumph or Roundnose cotton. The bolls are noticeably above medium size, and in opening holds the parts in such shape as to retain the cotton against ordinary winds and rains for considerable periods. The stiffness of the limbs is a great aid in overcoming weather damage. Virgatus cotton has remarkably well shaped stalks. The lint is of good length and body and gins out from 35 to 38 per cent. lint.

PRICES: 1 to 5 bu., **\$1.75** per bu.; 5 to 10 bu., **\$1.60** per bu.; 10 to 20 bu., **\$1.50** per bu.

Gentlemen:—Answering your letter of the 17th, will say that the Virgatus Cotton Seed which we ordered from you last May were given to a renter and we thought we would watch the outcome of it, but had forgotten until the renter began to pick the cotton and it made so much better turnout than any other cotton had, we got to looking around and remembered of getting the seed from you.

We had 1360 pounds of Seed Cotton and the bale weighed 550 pounds. We had another 1280 pounds of Seed Cotton and the bale weighed 502 pounds.

Our Seed have gotten mixed to a certain extent this year and we will want a few seed to plant a few acres next year, in order to keep our seed pure.

Yours very truly,

MITCHELL BROS.,

Winnsboro, Texas.

As to your **Roundnose Cotton**, will say, I think it fine. We picked 249 lbs. first picking; since the rain a few weeks it has begun a second growth, running up 2 feet to 18 inches, averaging 75 bolls and squares to the stalk. We have found all your seeds that we have bought to be just as represented, which is saying a good deal. We are very much pleased with them. I am going to plant all of the **Ferguson's Roundnose Cotton** next year.

MRS. A. M. DAUGHTERY, Texas.

I am greatly pleased so far with the **Virgatus Cotton** seed purchased from you this spring. Planted three acres on May 24th, and at this date am pretty sure of three bales. It is opening up fine. About half of it has fallen and broken down on account of being so full of fruit. Stalks have from 50 to 150 grown bolls. I only planted between one-third and one-half acre in **Roundnose**, but it is just as good as the **Virgatus**. No fertilizer whatever was used. J. S. COFFEY, Texas.

Will say in regard to the seeds which I ordered from you, that the **Mebane Triumph** cotton is making a little better than two-thirds of a bale per acre, while other cotton is making less than one-half bale.

A. A. MORRISON.

I received my shipment of seeds O. K. and will gather from three-fourths to a bale per acre. I am well pleased with them. They are a variety of seed for Northern Arkansas I think. This has been a hard crop year for Cotton. I did not get anything scarcely except the July crop.

M. G. THOMPSON.

FIELD SEEDS

The Texas Seed Breeding Farms was the first Company ever organized and incorporated in the State of Texas for the purpose of growing and improving the Field Seeds of the Southwest and so far as we know, we are the only Company yet incorporated for this purpose.

While we have added several departments to our business, we have not let our field seed work lag in the least. In fact, we have bought a small farm at \$200.00 an acre where we can carry on our work without interruption by having to move to suit the landlord.

We want all to know that when they buy Seed of us, they get just what is described in the catalog.

Our Mr. Mitchell is an A. & M. College graduate, and besides taking special work after graduation, has been in the employ of the United States Department of Agriculture, which position he resigned to become Manager of our Seed Breeding Work.

Seed Oats



HEAD ROW TEST OF IMPROVED RED RUST PROOF OATS. PLANTING THE PRODUCT OF A SINGLE SELECT HEAD IN A ROW, ONE GRAIN TO A HILL, ONE FOOT APART. EACH ROW IS FROM A DIFFERENT HEAD. CONTRAST WITH THE USE OF THE OLD FANNING MILL AS A MEANS OF DETERMINING WHICH PLANTS ARE HARDEST, BEST STOOLERS, FREEST FROM RUST, STIFFEST STRAW, LARGEST HEADS, BEST QUALITY AND YIELD THE LARGEST QUANTITY OF GRAIN.

Mitchell's Select Seed Oats

An improved strain of the Texas Red Rustproof but has larger grains, is more rust-resistant and makes heavier yields.

This strain of Oats was catalogued by us for the first time last season and we are reproducing some of the many testimonials from the farmers who have grown them during the last season. We have sold these Oats at a premium of from fifty to one hundred dollars a car over Oats from all Texas.

In this strain of Oats we have striven for uniformity in size of grain, color, stooling qualities, time of ripening and rust resistant qualities.

We have but a limited amount of these Oats left and quote at the following prices, f. o. b. Sherman, Texas.

Prices: 1 to 5 bushels, \$1.00 per bushel; 5 to 10 bushels, 90 cents per bushel.

Write for special prices on larger orders. These Oats are re-cleaned and are remarkably free of trash, dirt and harmful weed and grass seed.

Commercial Texas Red Rustproof Seed Oats

We are directly in touch with the Oat market in Texas and can furnish close prices on Texas Red Rustproof Seed Oats free of Johnson Grass. We handle no other kind. Let us know how many you need and we shall take pleasure in quoting you. However, we strongly advise planting Mitchell's Select.

For Commercial Texas Seed Oats, we quote in small way as follows:

Recleaned and in strong 5-bushel sacks, 5 bushels, 75c per bushel; 10 bushels, 70c per bushel.

To Successfully Grow Legumes



To successfully grow **ALFALFA, CLOVER, COW PEAS, SOY BEANS** and other legumes, increase their yield and improve the soil, use

THE MULFORD NITRO-GERM.

It is scientifically prepared and tested, the cost is small, the returns large, and it is easy to use.

The Mulford Nitro-Germ is supplied in three convenient sizes:

Garden Size ($\frac{1}{4}$ Acre).....	\$.50
1-Acre Size.....	2.00
5-Acre Size.....	9.00

The result of using the Mulford Nitro-Germ is shown by the illustration.

Alfalfa, planted 1912, photographed (same scale) April, 1913. Plant on left not inoculated; plant on right inoculated with the Mulford Nitro-Germ. All other conditions identical.

Other reproductions show the same comparative results on Vetches, Clovers, Field and Garden Peas, Beans, Peanuts and all other legumes.



SIBLEY'S NEW GOLDEN WHEAT, GROWN IN BLOCKS TO TEST THE RATE OF SEEDING. THREE PECKS TO THE ACRE GAVE MAXIMUM YIELD OF 27 BUSHELS PER ACRE. SEE DESCRIPTION ON FOLLOWING PAGE.

SMALL GRAIN CROPS

Owing to the long dry summers, Texas farmers are beginning to rely more and more on the small grain crops, which grow during the winter and early spring before the drouth comes on. We have realized the importance of these crops for some time and have kept constantly on the alert, testing and growing and improving the small grains, making this work second only to that of Seed Corn and Cotton Seed.

Seed Wheat

Grayson County, Texas, was blessed with one of the heaviest wheat crops in her history, and last year some of our farmers made from forty to fifty bushels of wheat to the acre and some of the wheat tested 65 pounds to the measured bushel.

As Wheat is sown almost entirely as a fall crop in Texas, we are not in position to give prices on seed for next fall for the prices will be dependent upon the crop conditions during the coming season. We shall be glad to have you write us for samples and special prices as soon as harvest is over.

SIBLEY'S NEW GOLDEN. One of the best yielding varieties of wheat we have ever tested. It has been grown in Oklahoma for several seasons and is highly recommended by the Oklahoma A. & M. College. It is a free stooling, vigorous growing wheat that stands dry weather.

RUDY. This is a variety of soft wheat imported from Pennsylvania a few years ago. It gives better yields than the native Mediterranean. Has long heads and largest and prettiest grains of any wheat we have tested.

NATIVE MEDITERRANEAN. We have some of the finest Native Blue Stem Mediterranean that we have ever seen. All know that variety without description.

FULTZ WHEAT or SMOOTH HEAD WHEAT. This is a variety that is extensively grown the world over, and is everywhere a good yielder. The superior yielding qualities of Fultz Wheat and the extra value of the straw are generally conceded. Owing to the occasional damage by birds just as the heads were maturing our farmers ceased growing smooth head wheat some years ago. In recent years, however, with the disappearance of the birds, the smooth head wheats are again coming into use. We want to send you samples of Fultz Wheat. You will be pleased with the large, roundish, plump berry.

BARLEY. *Texas Winter* is the best variety for the Southwest. Barley is often an excellent crop, not only for grain, but to furnish winter grazing for the horses, cattle, and especially hogs and poultry. It is strictly a winter barley and withstands the severe weather. It is recommended above all others for early and late fall planting. We call this variety "Texas Winter Barley" at the suggestion of Prof. H. B. Derr, Barley Expert of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. It is quite similar to the famous Tennessee Winter Barley, but is more resistant to the cold than the latter. Barley is a profitable and safe grain crop and highly desirable for winter grazing.

Prices: \$1.00 per bushel. Ask for prices on large orders.

BEARLESS BARLEY. Grows about the same as bearded barley, but stiffer straw which makes it stand up well. A heavy yielder, often running 60 to 80 bushels per acre. Having no beards it is as easy to handle as oats.

Price: \$1.50 per bushel. Get prices on large orders.

RYE. Rye is a very hardy plant, suitable for winter pasture, and sometimes makes excellent grain crops in the Southwest. It is very desirable for winter pasture and for a cover crop to be plowed under in the spring.

Price: \$1.25 per bushel. Write for current prices on large orders.

SPELT, or EMMER. Spelt is a very valuable grain introduced in this country from Russia. It is a great drouth resistant and a heavy yielder. The plant grows tall like rye and matures early, and very much resembles barley.

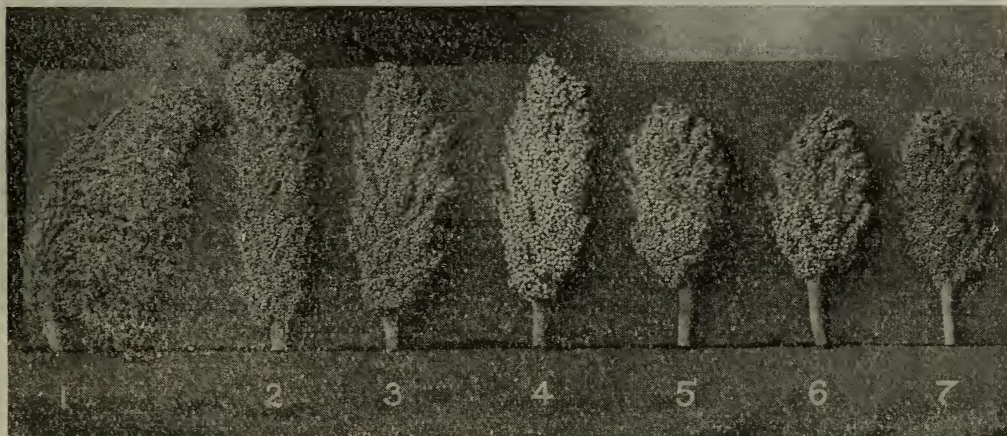
Spelt makes a very fine winter pasture, is relished by all kinds of live stock. Sow in the fall or spring, 75 to 100 pounds per acre, just as you would wheat or oats. It has given satisfactory results in both Texas and Oklahoma. We sold one of our customers several thousand pounds last season and he is well pleased with it. Weighs 40 pounds to the bushel.

Prices: One to five bushels, \$1.10 per bushel; five to ten bushels, and over, \$1.00 per bushel. Write for prices on large orders.

FORAGE CROPS

The demand for seeds of the different forage crops is increasing from year to year which indicates to us more forcefully than in any other way, the fact that the farmers are learning the value of these crops. We are always on the alert for any new seeds that may be imported and we believe that we are the first seed house to advertise Sudan Grass Seed for sale and among the first to catalogue Feterita. We are directly in touch with the conditions in West Texas where we grow most of our dry land seeds, and we know all the good and the bad qualities of each of the dry land feed crops.

Forage crops planted on land after the main crop is taken off often produce more than the main crop, and many of the farmers are now making the forage crop the "main" crop.



1. SHALLU OR EGYPTIAN WHEAT.
2. BLACK HULL WHITE KAFIR.
3. RED KAFIR.

4. FETERITA.

5. YELLOW MILO.
6. WHITE MILO.
7. RED TOP SUMAC.

Kafir Corn

BLACK HULL WHITE. Grows four to five feet high. Fodder of Kafir is very palatable and is relished by stock of all kinds.

For fodder, sow 25 to 50 pounds per acre, broadcast or in drills. For grain sow about ten pounds per acre in rows three feet apart and cultivate as for corn.

Prices: Peck, 40c; half bushel, 75c; bushel, \$1.10. Ask for prices on large orders.

RED KAFIR CORN. Very much like the white Kafir, only grows taller stalks, slender, juicy and very leafy. Grain is somewhat smaller and harder than white Kafir.

Prices: Peck, 40c; half bushel, 75c; bushel, \$1.10. Ask for prices on large orders.

Jerusalem Corn

A good dry weather crop. Grows three to five feet high, suckers, and has heads on each sucker. Plant three pounds to the acre in three-foot rows.

Prices on application.

Shallu, or Egyptian Wheat

A non-saccharine sorghum which stools very freely and makes some enormous yields. Fine for all kinds of live stock, especially excellent to make hens lay. We would advise every farmer to have a small patch of Shallu for his poultry. Sow in rows three feet wide at the rate of about eight to ten pounds per acre.

Prices: Peck, 60c; half bushel, \$1.15; bushel, \$1.60. Ask for prices on large orders



EXTRA DWARF OR BABY MILO.

Milo Maize

DWARF YELLOW. A sure dry weather crop. Stalks grow four to six feet and suckers freely. Grain is much like Kafir though not so hard. Matures several weeks earlier than Kafir but the stalks are coarser and not as good feed as Kafir.

Prices: Peck, 40c; half bushel, 75c; bushel, \$1.10. Ask for prices on large orders.

EXTRA DWARF WHITE. Grows only about four feet tall. Makes a smaller stalk than the Dwarf Yellow Milo; makes fine large heads. Grains are white and somewhat softer than Kafir.



FIELD OF BLACK HULL WHITE KAFIR.
See description on preceding page.

Broom Corn

Broom Corn is a tropical plant and must be planted after the ground is warmed up by the spring sunshine. This is a crop that deserves special attention. The prices paid for the brush for several years has been unusually high, and during the past season broom corn brush frequently sold for \$200 per ton. An acre will produce from 500 to 1,000 pounds of brush. Broom corn should be planted after late corn planting time. It is needless to mention when the crop is so valuable, that seed producing only the best brush should be used. A well prepared seed-bed is necessary to obtain regular germination. The seed should be planted in drill, a seed every two to four inches. Sometimes it is planted in hills. Send to the U. S. Department of Agriculture for Farmers' Bulletin No. 174 for full information on growing broom corn.

STANDARD DWARF. A popular native variety with broom makers in the Southwest. The brush is good and the plant stands the dry weather well.

Price: \$1.75 per bushel. Send for current market prices.

TENNESSEE EVERGREEN. A tall growing variety, eight to ten feet high, produces brush of exceptional value and bright color.

Price: \$1.75 per bushel. Send for current market prices.

Millet

Millet makes a good forage crop and may be planted early, as soon as danger of frost is over, or later on potato or stubble land. Don't let your land grow up in weeds to plague you when it can be made to produce an abundance of good feed.

GERMAN MILLET. We offer the large headed German Millet of the purest and best strains to be had. When grown for hay, plant one-half to one bushel per acre, either broadcast or drilled. When planted for seed, use half quantity. Make a good seed bed before sowing millet.

Prices: 25 pounds, \$1.50; bushel, \$2.75. Get prices on large orders.

COMMON MILLET. Similar to German millet, but heads and stalks smaller. Makes good hay, and can be grown on poorer land than German millet.

Price: \$1.75 per bushel. Get prices on large quantities.

HUNGARIAN MILLET is an earlier sort, with abundant foliage and slender heads; withstands drouth well.

Price: \$1.00 per peck.



TESTING THE FODDER PRODUCING QUALITIES OF PURE STRAINS OF MILLET. COMPARE THE FOLIAGE OF THE MIDDLE ROW WITH THE OTHERS.

Sorghum, or Sugar Cane

There are several varieties of Sugar Cane, differing in the time required for ripening, and qualities for forage or syrup making. Sorghum is a valuable crop, whether grown for forage or for syrup making and should be more generally planted. When sown broadcast for forage use one to two bushels per acre. When drilled, half the amount. Plant any time from March to August. Prices subject to frequent changes. Send for special prices on large quantities. Open orders will be filled at market price.

EARLY AMBER. Earliest variety and very popular both for forage or syrup making. **Price: \$1.75 per bushel.**

ORANGE. Later maturing and stouter, splendid drouth resister, and much liked for forage. **Price, \$1.80 per bushel.**

SUMAC or RED TOP. The Sumac or Red Top varieties are later maturing than the two described above. They are very desirable, however, for early planting. In our tests this past season the Sumac or Red Top variety proved to be the best drouth resister. **Price, \$2.10 per bushel.**

TEXAS SEEDED RIBBON CANE. This is a tall, stout, late-growing variety of Sorghum that is very desirable for syrup making. It will yield a larger amount of syrup than any other variety under average seasonal conditions.

Prices: One to five pounds, 15c per pound; five to ten pounds, 12c per pound. Special prices on large orders.

JAPANESE SORGHUM. A new variety of sugar cane. Grows 12 to 14 feet and makes syrup of the finest quality.

Prices same as Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane.

LEGUMINOUS FORAGE CROPS

Ever since man began tilling the soil, centuries and centuries ago, "Legumes", or pod bearing plants such as alfalfa, peas, beans, clovers, vetches, peanuts, lentils and many more, have been recognized as soil restoratives and soil builders, and have been largely used to increase the fertility of the soil. Legumes under normal conditions have the power of taking free nitrogen from the air and fixing it in the soil in such chemical combination that it is readily available for plant food.

Legumes have long tap roots which penetrate the soil to a great depth. Their numerous smaller roots open up the soil and sub-soil and gather plant food that can not be reached by any other classes of plants. These numerous roots also produce an abundance of humus. When Legumes are turned under green they make the best of fertilizer.

Legumes can be profitably grown in every farming country in the world. Of course, the season must be taken into consideration. When failures occur on apparently good farm land, where every precaution has been taken, the cause can usually be attributed to one of the following reasons: 1—land turned sour by lack of lime. 2—Land worn out by continuous cropping. In every case the beneficial bacteria have been destroyed. To make success with legumes the land must be in proper condition. We will be glad to advise every one writing us on this subject to the best of our knowledge.

Prices on the leguminous seeds are constantly changing and we advise our customers to write us for the current market prices or send us their orders and we will make the closest prices possible.

Alfalfa

The word Alfalfa is taken from the Arabic and means "best fodder" and the correctness of this name no one will dispute. We believe that alfalfa is too well known to every farmer in the Southwest to need any description from us.

Success of alfalfa depends largely upon the conditions of the soil and the proper method of sowing. We have made quite an exhaustive study of this wonderful forage crop and will be glad to advise any one writing us to the best of our knowledge.

We find that most failures to grow alfalfa are due to not having the soil properly prepared or to the method used in planting. While it is a mistaken idea that the soil should be like the proverbial ashbank for a depth of six or eight inches, it is essential to have the first inch or inch and a half of soil well pulverized; beneath this the soil should be firm in order to give the rootlets anchorage. The alfalfa plant, though quite hardy when once established, is very tender when young.

The ideal time to sow is in the spring as soon as danger of frost is passed, or in the fall as soon as the soil is in condition. We advise breaking the ground deep as possible and giving it time to re-compact before seeding. Then thoroughly pulverize the first inch or so of soil. Sow with a wheel barrow seeder at the rate of twenty pounds of good seed per acre and harrow in. It is a good idea to roll lightly in order to get the seed in contact with the soil.

ALFALFA SEED. We are making a specialty of strictly high grade Alfalfa Seed and are leaving the cheaper sorts for others to handle. We recommend the use of only the **best** native alfalfa, such as our "Monogram" Brand, but some of our customers prefer European or Turkestan seed. We keep only the best of each grade and will be glad to send samples to prospective buyers. Our "Monogram Brand" is without exception the brightest, cleanest and best seed we have ever seen.

Prices: "Monogram Brand", extra fancy native grown, one pound, 25c; twenty pounds, enough for one acre, \$3.50; fifty pounds, \$9.00; 100 pounds, \$16.50. Write for prices on large orders.

European, extra fancy, one pound, 25c; twenty pounds, \$3.50; fifty pounds, \$8.00; 100 pounds, \$15.00.

Imported Turkestan, extra fancy, supposed to be hardier because of the fact it is grown in Turkestan, a province of Asia Minor, where the weather is very severe.

Prices same as "Monogram Brand."



FETERITA. NOTE SIZE OF HEADS AND UNIFORMITY OF HEIGHT.

Feterita

The heaviest yielding, quickest maturing, most drouth-resisting grain sorghum ever introduced into the Southwest.

Feterita resisted the drouth better than any other feed crop planted and raised in Texas and Oklahoma last year. Reports show that on some farms it produced from fifty to eighty bushels per acre.

The Oklahoma State Board of Agriculture records that Feterita averaged over nine bushels per acre more than Kafir.

Seventy-five days after planting it was used as feed. Is just twenty-five days earlier than Kafir. The grain has the same feed value as Milo and Kafir, being softer than Milo. The heads much resemble Kafir but are shorter and heavier. Fodder is about equal to that of Kafir.

Feterita is a favorite wherever grown and the demand for seed is going to far exceed the supply and we advise ordering early to insure getting the seed. We can furnish seed in head or threshed at the following prices:

Pound, postpaid, 25c; freight or express, 1 lb., 15c; 6 lbs (enough for an acre) 75c; peck, \$1.50.

Lespedeza, or Japan Clover

Grows on all sorts of waste pasture lands. Makes an excellent feed for all kinds of live stock and at the same time enriches the soil. Lespedeza reseeds itself every year no matter how closely it is pastured. Sow in spring or fall on permanent pasture. Cover lightly by harrowing.

Prices: One pound, postpaid, 30c; ten pounds, by express, \$2.25; fifty pounds, \$10.00; 100 pounds, \$19.00.

Burr Clover

This valuable clover is becoming more and more popular as a winter pasture throughout the South. It is very valuable to sow on Bermuda sod as the Burr Clover comes up in the fall, grows all winter and until the Bermuda is out in the spring. Reseeds itself to come again the next fall. Every farmer should get a patch of Burr Clover started on his place.

Sow 30 to 60 pounds to the acre in the burr and stock will trample it in, or 12 to 15 pounds re-cleaned seed per acre and scratch in with harrow.

Prices: Southern grown seed in burr, pound, 25c, postpaid; 30 pounds, enough for one acre, \$6.00. Ask for prices on large quantities.

California grown seed in burr: Pound, 25c, postpaid; 30 pounds, \$5.00. Recleaned seed, pound, 30c, postpaid; ten pounds, \$2.00; 100 pounds, \$19.00. Write for prices on large quantities.

Cow Peas, or Field Peas

We cannot urge too strongly the planting of Cow Peas. There is always a good market for Cow Peas and the price is rarely ever under \$1.50 per bushel. A good crop of peas will make from 20 to 75 bushels to the acre, depending on the variety planted, season, and the kind of soil. You have not only the crop of peas and a fine crop of the very best hay, but you have added humus to your soil, increased the nitrogen and put the ground in better physical condition. The crop following peas is worth from \$5.00 to \$10.00 more from the peas having been sown in the ground.

There are a number of varieties of Cow Peas, but we quote only those most widely grown in the Southwest, and those which we can recommend to our farmer friends. Cow Peas are very profitable to plant on potato or stubble land after harvest.

BLACKEYE. This is perhaps the best known and most widely grown variety of field or cow peas. Produces a good quantity of fine peas which find a ready sale in the winter for table use.

Prices: Peck, 85c; bushel, \$3.25. Ask for prices on large orders.

WHIPPOORWILL. Next to Blackeye, the best known and most extensively grown pea on the market. Grows bushy and makes excellent forage.

Prices: Peck, 80c; bushel, \$3.00. Ask for prices on large orders.

CLAY. Similar to Whippoorwill, but make more vines.

Price: Peck, 85c; bushel, \$3.25.

WONDERFUL or UNKNOWN. A great viney pea. Takes longer to mature than either Whips or Blackeyes.

Prices: Peck, 85c; bushel, \$3.25.

CREAM or LADY PEAS. On account of their superior quality are quite popular with the housewife for table use. Good grower and heavy yielder.

Prices: Peck, 85c; bushel, \$3.25.

Velvet Bean

A climbing nitrogenous plant, making a rapid growth and forming a dense mass of foliage. Velvet Beans should be planted in March or April at the rate of one-half bushel per acre, in rows four feet apart, dropping the seeds four inches apart in the rows.

Prices: Pound, 22c, postpaid; by freight or express, pound, 10c; 20 pounds, \$1.80; 50 pounds, \$4.00; 100 pounds, \$7.50.

Giant Beggar Weed

This plant will subsist on very thin, sandy land, attaining a marvelously rank growth where few other plants thrive. Should be planted very early in the spring. It may be sown broadcast like millet, or may be planted in drills. It will usually grow two to three feet high, but if put on good soil will grow much higher. Ten to fifteen pounds of seed are usually sown to the acre. It produces excellent hay, but if sown for this it should be grown in a situation where the hay can be handled.

Prices: Pound, 60c, postpaid; by freight or express, pound, 50c; ten pounds, \$4.50.

Soy, or Soja Bean

The Soy Beans have demonstrated a great farm value in the past few years, and could be profitably grown to a much greater extent. Being a quick maturing annual, it will prove especially helpful for those who cannot grow clover. A crop of Soy Beans can be produced between spring and autumn frosts anywhere in the States. It grows on land that will make 40 bushels of corn per acre and will, if plowed under, put \$16.00 worth of fertilizer matter per acre into the soil. Land that will make one and one-half tons of timothy or clover, will make three tons of Soja Bean Hay, worth more per ton than timothy.

Culture. Prepare as for corn. Nitrogenous manures are beneficial. Seed may be sown broadcast with wheat drill, in rows 16 to 24 inches apart, or with corn drill, to be cultivated as corn, one-half bushel per acre. Soy Beans may follow a crop of rye or barley or be sown in the standing corn at time of the last cultivation, if weather is seasonable. If sown with corn, put in two rows of Soy Beans between each two rows of corn. Sow about two pecks to the acre in rows, like corn, and cultivate it, if seed is desired. For pasture, soiling or hay, sow four or five pecks to the acre. To harvest for seed, cut off or pull up the plant when the first pods begin to open, and thresh them as soon as dry. In threshing remove concaves and run cylinder slowly or seed will split.

Prices: Packet, 10c; pound, 25c, postpaid; by freight or express, pound 15c; twenty pounds, \$1.75; 50 pounds, \$4.00; 100 pounds, \$7.50.

Peanuts

There is always a ready market for Peanuts and for Peanut Hay. Peanuts also make the finest pasture in the world for hogs. The little Spanish variety is the most popular sort and will do well on any soil that will produce corn. Poor seed plentiful; good seed very scarce.

Prices: Spanish Peanuts, choice seed stock, per bushel, \$2.00. Mammoth Virginia or "Jumbo" per bushel, \$2.00.

Vetches

WINTER or HAIRY VETCH. Sometimes known as Sand Vetch. This is an excellent winter crop. Furnishes green pasture and at the same time prevents washing and adds nitrogen to the soil. It is often sown with oats, rye or barley. We urge every farmer to try at least one acre of Hairy Vetch. When once started it reseeds itself every year.

Prices: One pound, 30c; postpaid; 20 pounds, \$3.50; 100 pounds, \$15.00.

Germs of Life for Legumes

There are in a one-pound package of **Nitra-Germ** at least an equal amount of the needed Germs as in 500 pounds of inoculation field soil.

The **Nitra-Germ** method is cheaper and safer; it is sold at \$2.00 per pound, enough for one acre; it is mixed with the seed.

Nitra-Germ improves all leguminous crops and grows them anywhere under normal conditions, even if they have failed before.

Nitra-Germ makes perfect crops of Alfalfa, Cow Peas, Beans, Peas, Vetches, Clovers and other Legumes.

Write for free booklet and pamphlets.

Sweet Clover

"The Cure for the Scars of the Hills."

During the last few years the sweet clovers have begun to receive the recognition which they so justly deserve at the hands of the farmers throughout the South and Southwest.

While there are as many as four different varieties of Sweet Clover and upwards of twenty-five strains of these varieties there are only two that are of true agricultural value—the White Bloom Sweet Clover and the Biennial Yellow Bloom, all other varieties are too bitter to be eaten by stock.

These varieties thrive upon poor, sandy soils, upon black lands, upon lime soils and upon non-alkaline soils. It makes the poor lands rich and the crops that follow double their yields. It is an excellent crop to grow ahead of alfalfa as the same bacteria that inoculates the roots of sweet clover inoculates the roots of alfalfa. It catches the wash soil and smoothes the surface.

The soil should be prepared as for alfalfa and the seed sown at the rate of about 15 pounds per acre. As this is a biennial crop, that is, it grows two years before reseeding and dying, there is but little trouble in starting a field of Sweet Clover and no trouble to keep a stand without having to reseed it. Where the land is too rough to prepare, just sow the seed on top of the ground and drag in with brush or the best way possible.

Sweet Clover makes good pasture and stock eat it just like alfalfa. It also makes a hay that is just about the equal of alfalfa hay but it must be cut before blooming as this leaves a bitterness that the stock do not like.

Prices: 1 lb., postpaid, 45c; 10 lb., by express or freight collect, 35c per lb.; 20 lbs., 32½c per lb.; 100 lbs., \$30.00.

Sudan Grass

The heaviest yielding, most drouth-resisting hay grass ever introduced in the South.

Sudan Grass combines all the good features of Johnson Grass and has none of the objections. While in outward appearances Sudan Grass very much resembles Johnson Grass, it has more leaves, a finer and sweeter stem, and an entirely different root system, which is much like that of millet, hence the grass comes from seed only and **does not become a pest.**

Sudan Grass is sown in the spring as soon as danger of frost is past, either broadcast or in drills so that it can be cultivated. If in rows 2½ inches apart about 3½ pounds of seed to the acre will be required; if sown broadcast, about 6 pounds. It stools readily and often from 20 to 100 plants may be found coming from one seed. As a drouth resister it has no equal and may be depended upon when all other grasses succumb to the dry weather. It may be mowed or cut with a binder; the latter method is preferred as Sudan Grass cures admirably well in shocks.

Seed supply is limited.

Prices: one pound, postpaid, \$1.50; 3½ pounds, \$5.00 postpaid.

Grass Seed

The Southwest has so many native grasses that for a long time the domesticated grasses of more importance were neglected. From the enormous increase in our sales on grass seed we feel sure that more time and attention is being given grasses. We list below a few of the most popular grasses but as we are continuously adding to our stocks, we would advise you to write us in regard to any grass not listed.

RESCUE GRASS. Rescue is one of our most valuable winter pasture grasses. It comes soon after the first fall rains and grows through the winter, reseeds itself and dies down in April or May. It does not come out from the roots and never becomes a pest. Sow in fall and cover lightly. Sixteen to eighteen pounds of seed per acre is sufficient.

Prices: Pound, by mail, postpaid, 25c; ten pounds, by freight or express, \$1.25; 100 pounds, \$10.00.

BERMUDA GRASS. This most wonderful and valuable grass is too well known to need description from us. Sow four to five pounds per acre on well prepared soil.

Prices: Pound, by mail, postpaid, \$1.00; write for special prices on large quantities.

BROME GRASS (*Bromus Inermis*). A very popular grass for pasture and for hay. Grows in every section of the United States. No season is too hot nor too cold for it, and no soil is too wet or too dry for it. Sow in spring fifteen to twenty pounds per acre. Is a quick grower and forms a permanent sod but does not become a pest.

Prices: Pound, by mail, postpaid, 30c; ten pounds, by freight or express, not prepaid, \$1.75; 100 pounds, \$16.00.

JOHNSON GRASS. Johnson Grass is fast becoming an important hay grass in the Southwest. While we would not advise the introduction of Johnson Grass into sections not infected, often there is just enough Johnson Grass on a piece of land to cause a great deal of trouble with any other crop and yet not enough for a profitable hay crop. We would advise planting a liberal quantity of Johnson Grass seed on such land in order to make a finer stem and better quality of hay and at the same time greatly increase the quantity. We have some extra nice re-cleaned Johnson Grass seed and will be glad to mail samples on request.

Prices: Pound, postpaid, 20c; ten pounds, freight or express, \$1.25; 100 pounds, \$10.00.

Dwarf Essex Rape

There are several varieties of Rape, but we believe that it will prove a loss of time and money to experiment with any but Dwarf Essex Rape. While primarily Rape is sown for hog pasture, there is no other crop that will furnish the abundance of fodder that Rape will for cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, etc. When sown broadcast use five to eight pounds per acre; in drills three feet apart, two pounds is sufficient.

Price: Per pound, postpaid, 25c; 20 pounds by express or freight, \$2.00; 50 pounds, \$4.50; 100 pounds, \$8.00.

Mitchell's Earliest Table Corn

MITCHELL'S EARLIEST TABLE CORN, 45 days. This new variety of table corn produces the largest and sweetest ears of any of the early varieties. Has produced roasting ears 42 days from date of planting. Usually has two ears to the stalk. While it is not a true sugar corn, it has a most excellent flavor and is much preferred to Adams or Corey. It is a great drought resister and may be planted on Irish Potato land in summer. Special prices to Market Gardeners.

Prices: Pound, 15c; peck, \$1.40; $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel, \$2.50; bushel, \$4.50.

California Spotted Butter Beans

This is the variety of butterbeans that used to be grown all over the country and which begins bearing about eight weeks from germination and bears continually until frost. Owing to a misfortune of some kind, this variety has been almost extinct but we have secured a small amount of seed and will have about five bushels to sell.

Prices: $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; 1 lb., 25c; peck, \$3.00.

GARDEN SEED

Quality

At last the Seed-buying public has awakened to the very serious error of measuring the value of Garden Seeds by their outward or current price instead of their inward or intrinsic merits. We say this because the intelligent buyer is now certainly demanding **QUALITY**.

It would seem that the "Cheap Johns" have had their day, as we have from all directions not only very positive expressions to that effect, but repeated inquiries if the low prices quoted by some merchants do not unmistakably indicate careless Seed growing, in other words, unreliable stocks of Seeds. To such inquiries we reply, Certainly good Seeds cannot be grown as cheaply as poor seeds.

QUALITY has always been our aim in Seed growing, and the **QUALITY** of seed should always be in the mind of Seed buyers, as they cannot afford to risk their land and labor, their hopes of profit, by the purchase of Seeds because they are cheap. **SUSPICION MUST ALWAYS BE DIRECTED AGAINST CHEAP THINGS, PARTICULARLY AGAINST CHEAP SEEDS.**

Many cheap things can be scrutinized before purchasing, but dry Seeds give no indication whatever of their merits or demerits.

We quoted Garden Seeds last year for the first time. Our venture has proved such a success that we have greatly increased this Department and are now able to furnish any of the standard varieties of Garden and Flower Seeds.

While, of course, we do not grow all these Garden Seeds, and unlike other Seedsmen, we do not claim to grow them, we have them grown under contract for us and know just what we are furnishing to our customers. Market Gardeners will find it to their advantage to get our Market Gardeners' list and plant our Seeds exclusively.

Beans

Lazy Wife, 55 days. Pods 6 to 7 inches long, and borne in clusters. It is so named because of the ease of picking and productiveness of the vine. 1-3 pt., 10c; qt., 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, \$1.10; peck, \$2.00.

White Dutch, or Case Knife, 60 days. Used either as a snap-short when very young, shelled as the Lima when more largely developed, or for soaking when dry. 1-3 pt., 10c; qt., 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, \$1.25; peck, \$2.00.

Carolina, or Sewee, 70 days. A small variety of Lima, more easy of vegetation, more vigorous in growth, earlier in season, more prolific in pod. 1-3 pt., 10c; qt., 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, \$1.10; peck, \$2.00.

Green Pod Kentucky Wonder, or Old Homestead. A green-podded, early prolific sort. Tender, solid and stringless. Pods borne in clusters. Pods long and undulating. 1-3 pt., 10c; qt., 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, \$1.10; peck, \$2.00.

Challenger Black Wax. A selection from the Black-seeded Dwarf German, possessing all its desirable qualities and some additional merits. Vine 12 inches. 40 days. 1-3 pt., 10c; qt., 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, \$1.00; peck, \$1.75.



BUSH LIMA

Wardwell's Dwarf Kidney Wax. 40 days. Seed smaller than Landreth's Scarlet; kidney formed, color white with dashes of light purple about a white eye. 1-3 pt., 10c; qt., 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, \$1.00; peck, \$1.75.

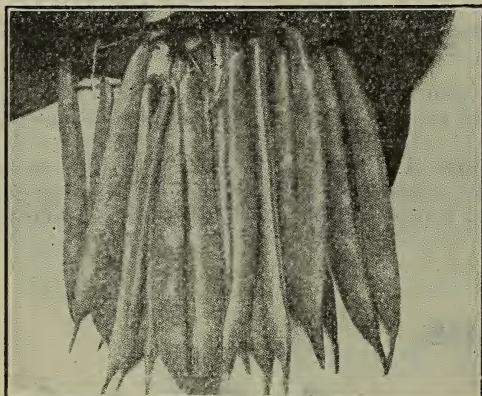
Refugee Wax, 40 days. A variety not excelled in every good quality. Pods round,

BEANS—Continued

curved, meaty, bone-white, productive. A sort hard to beat. 1-3 pt., 10c; qt., 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, \$1.00; peck, \$1.75.

Dwarf Lima, Henderson's, 55 days. This bean, in three distinct colors, was introduced by us in 1885 before it was given the above name. We called it Dwarf Carolina. Height 1 foot, compact; leaves small, exceedingly dark green; very productive and early. 1-3 pt., 10c; qt., 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, \$1.10; peck, \$2.00.

Dwarf Lima, Burpee's, 60 days. This is a full-sized Lima, borne in full-sized pods developed on plants of dwarf habit—an acquisition. Matures for table ten to 12 days earlier than Pole Lima. Vine not over 20 inches high; foliage large; leaves pointed and light green. Two to three beans in a pod. Plant 8 inches apart in rows 4 feet apart. 1-3 pt., 10c; qt., 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, \$1.10; peck, \$2.00.



GOLDEN WAX

DWARF LIMA BEANS

Burpee's Bush Lima. Stout, erect bushes; large, handsome pods, filled with luscious beans. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; lb., 25c; peck, \$2.75; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$5.00; bu., \$8.00.

DWARF WAX BEANS

Three quarts of seed to 100 yards of row; 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre. Matures 45 to 90 days from germination.

Black Wax. Early and very prolific. Small black pods about 4 inches long. 4 oz., 10c; lb., 25c; peck, \$2.60; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$4.50; bu., \$7.50.

Davis White Wax. Extra early and very prolific. Almost stringless and rust-proof. Long yellow pods, very brittle. Excellent for canning. 4 oz., 10c; lb., 25c; peck, \$2.60; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$4.50; bu., \$7.50.

Golden Wax. Early and productive. Pods long, straight and flat, golden yellow color. A very popular sort. 4 oz., 10c; lb., 20c; peck, \$2.60; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$4.50; bu., \$7.50.

DWARF GREEN POD

Burpee's Stringless. Earliest and hardiest of all green pod varieties. Long, fleshy, straight pods. Free from rust and blight. Superior to Valentine. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; lb., 20c; peck, \$2.50; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$4.25; bu., \$7.25.

Giant Stringless. A general purpose bean. Longer pods and later than Valentines. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; lb., 20c; peck, \$2.50; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$4.00; bu., \$7.00.

Black Valentine. Early; hardy; round straight pods. Disease resistant. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; lb., 20c; peck, \$2.40; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$4.00; bu., \$7.00.

POLE BEANS

One quart to 200 poles, or three pints to 100 yards of row; 15 quarts to acre. Matures 45 to 90 days from germination.

POLE LIMA BEANS

Extra Early Lima. About ten days earlier than ordinary limas. Continues fruiting from May until frost.

Large White Lima. One of the best shelled beans grown. Matures in about 90 days. Pods in clusters. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; lb., 25c; peck, \$2.25; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$4.25; bu., \$7.25.

Horseradish

This plant, seldom producing seed, is propagated from sets cut from old roots, and in market gardens culture nearly always planted as a succession to a spring crop, which, by time of removal, leaves the horseradish well established. The sets are planted in rows of about 2 feet by 18 inches, frequently among spring cabbage. Holes are made by a long planting stick, into which are dropped the horseradish sets to a depth that the crown will be 3 inches under the

surface. It will only succeed in highly fertilized land, and each year should be planted afresh. In garden culture the sets are sometimes planted in the upper end of round drain tiles sunk into the ground and filled with earth, the radish root thus being directed straight downwards. Yield about 150 bushels to the acre. Does best on damp soil. By mail, postage paid, 30 cents per dozen. By express, 100 for 75 cents; 1,000 for \$5.00.



EARLY BLOOD TURNIP

ECLIPSE

LANDRETH'S EARLY BLOOD RED TURNIP

EGYPTIAN

BEETS

Five ounces plants 100 yards. Ready for use in 40 to 75 days from time of seeding.

Eclipse. Excellent variety; uniform globular shape; small top; delicious flavor. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 45c; lb., 80c.

Egyptian Early Dark Red. Slightly flattened; diameter 2 to 3 inches; early and free from woodiness. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 50c; lb., 95c.

Early Blood Turnip. Only few days later than Eclipse. Summer use; medium size, standard turnip shape variety. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 45c; lb., 80c.

Mangel Wurzel. Mammoth long red; largest of all and most productive. Prices same as Golden Tankard.

Golden Tankard. Rich yellow color; cylindrical, easily gathered. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 30c; lb., 50c.

Extra Early Eclipse. 42 days. This variety has, to a great extent, superseded the Egyptian. The bulbs are perfect globes, blood-colored and develop with astonishing rapidity. Foliage longer and more vigorous than the Egyptian. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c. lb., \$1.40.

Landreth's Early Blood-Red Turnip, 50 days. Root flat like a turnip, early in maturity. One of the best sellers we have. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

Long Blood-Red (very rich), 65 days. Resists drought better than any other variety of beets; color deep red; flesh very sweet. Grows entirely under ground. Ten to 12 tons can be grown to the acre. Valuable for cattle. Keeps well during the winter. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Cucumbers

Four ounces of seed to 100 yards of row; three pounds to the acre.

A very profitable crop and well adapted to the Southwestern soils and climates.

Early Frame or Short Green. Medium size. Excellent for packing and for table use. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40c; lb., 75c.

Early Cluster. Very prolific and rapid fruit setting variety. One of the very best for pickling purposes. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40c; lb. 75c.

Early White Spine, 60 days. A favorite sort grown by truckers for shipment to market. Used almost entirely for slicing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.



EARLY CLUSTER

Turkey Long Green, 80 days to reach edible size. Not so abundant a bearer as the preceding sorts, though recommended to all who put up their own pickles; fruit long and slim; only surpassed in quality by Landreth's First. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Cabbage



LANDRETHS BLOOMSDALE

All our cabbage seed are grown from the very best select stock and are true to name.

Three ounces of seed to 100 yards of row.

Charleston Large Wakefield. About a third larger than Jersey Wakefield; medium early. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.10; lb., \$2.00.

Early Flat Dutch. Medium early; flat head; good shipper. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.10; lb., \$2.00.

Surehead. Large flat heads. Late maturing. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.10; lb., \$2.00.

Late Premium Flat Dutch. Very large; flat heads; maturing late. Bluish green color. For fall and winter crops. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.10; lb., \$2.00.

Wakefield, Select Early Jersey, 70 days. Heading for market 70 to 80 days from sowing. It is very early, short stemmed, head cone-shaped, broad at the bottom with pointed peak; leaves leathery, well folded over the top. A reliable header and most excellent in all good qualities. The strain we offer is unexcelled by any offered under other names or at a higher price. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.50.

Landreth's Bloomsdale Grown Select Very Early Jersey Wakefield. Specially selected, extra early, 68 days, choice in all good qualities; 5 days earlier than Long Island Wakefield. This strain is recommended to market gardeners. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c; lb., \$3.00.

Landreth's Bloomsdale Grown Early Large Charleston Wakefield, 75 days. Specially selected. Very choice and uniform, best of any from any source. Recommended to market gardeners. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c; lb., \$2.50.

Landreth's Reedland Early Drumhead, 90 days. To anyone wanting an Early Flat-headed Cabbage of reliability, be he a market gardener, private gardener or an amateur, we recommend the Reedland Early Drumhead as uniting all the essentials. A variety bred upon our Reedland Farm. It is short-stemmed, flat-headed, large and unusually early for a large, broad-headed sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.25.

Bloomsdale Early Dwarf Flat Dutch, 95 days. This variety produces a thick leaf, very dark blue in color. It has succeeded admirably in the Southern States on account of its ability to resist heat. To the market gardener of the Northern and Middle States it will be found of especial value sown in cold frames in October and November, to plant out in the Spring as a succession to the smaller earlier varieties. Every one should have the Bloomsdale Early Dwarf Flat Dutch. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c; lb., \$3.00.

Market Gardener's Large Late Drumhead (very choice). Late, large, hardy, certain to head, and, being of heavy weight, quite pro-

CABBAGE—Continued

ductive. Not surpassed by any stock under this name. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c; lb., \$2.90.

Premium Large Late Flat Dutch, 125 days. A standard sort of wide celebrity because of its size and solidity. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.80.

Market Gardener's Large Late Flat Dutch, 120 days. For large, heavy, hard, smooth-leaved, late-ripening cabbage, no strain is superior and few equal to this. The head is thick, broad, solid and slightly rounded on the top, though the variety is what is termed a flathead. The leaves extend well over the center line of the head and fold down alternately, tightly, forming a compact head. The natural habit of seeding plants is to develop thick, short, stocky stems; but this quality is affected by the system of growth, for if the seedlings are crowded in the bed or grown among weeds or under the shade of a house, fence or tree, they reach upward for air and light, resulting in long, slim stalks, which bad form of plants cannot be corrected by any subsequent culture. It is grown upon our own farms, under our own personal daily oversight. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c; lb., \$2.90.



Select Early Jersey Wakefield.

Ox-Heart, or Guerande, 60 days. Diameter of a pint measure, not so long, top shaped. Color orange red; tender; flavor excellent. Not excelled by any sort. Indispensable. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Carrots

Three ounces of seed to 100 yards of row; four pounds to acre.



LONG ORANGE CARROT

Early Scarlet Horn. Grows 3 to 4 inches long and decidedly stump rooted; fine grained and good flavor. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$1.50.

Ox Heart. Of finest table qualities. It is a most hardy and desirable sort for stiff soils, as it grows only about 6 inches long. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$1.50.

Long Orange. Best late variety for general field culture. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$1.50.

CELERY

White Plume, 100 days. Self-blanching to a great extent; consequently among the earliest ready for the table. Very desirable as an early sort. No variety superior. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.25.

EGG PLANT

One ounce of seed to 100 yards of row.

Mammoth Purple Spineless. Fruits large, round, dark purple and excellent quality. Oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$2.50; lb., \$4.00.

POTATOES

At the time our Catalog is published we are unable to quote prices on potatoes, but will be glad to send on application.

Triumph. Very popular sort.

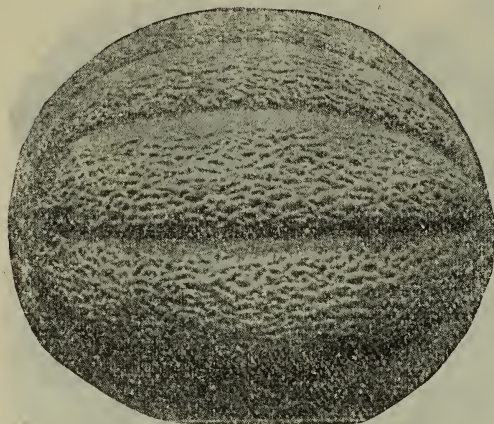
Early Ohio. Oblong; smooth; shallow eyes.

Early Rose. Standard variety; noted for earliness.

Danver's Half Long. Excellent market variety. Rich orange color; smooth and very handsome; very prolific. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$1.50.

CANTALOUPE

Two ounces of seed to 100 yards of row; four pounds to acre.



ROCKYFORD CANTALOUPE

Rocky Ford. Burrell grown seed. Very popular small basket muskmelon; flesh thick; green, sweet and very fine flavor. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.00.

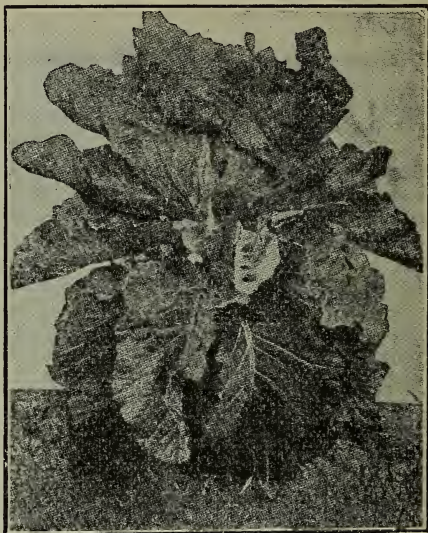
Nutmeg. The earliest and one of the best known sorts. Flesh greenish yellow; rich and sugary. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.00.

Acme. Early; oblong in shape; surface somewhat rough and coarsely netted; flesh light green. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.00.

Early Hakensack. Oval with slightly flattened ends; heavily netted and ribbed; flesh thick and light green; spicy. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.00.

COLLARDS

Three ounces of seed to 100 yards of row.



GEORGIA CABBAGE COLLARD

Georgia or Southern Cabbage Greens. Its robust and vigorous character fits it to resist conditions unfavorable to the perfection of more highly developed types of the Cabbage family. The leaves can be blanched white as celery by enveloping each plant for a period of four weeks in a large paper or muslin bag. 70 days. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.

Lettuce

Two ounces of seed to 100 yards of row.

California White Butter. Home grown seed. Excellent for open ground; forming large, solid, light green heads, the inside of which is blanched to light creamy yellow. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.00.

Black-Seeded Simpson, 40 days. A cutting variety of unusual merit, not so golden as Silesian but of greater popularity. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.

Prize Head, or Satisfaction. A cutting variety of curly leaves, having bronze edges. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.30.

Big Boston, 50 days. Very popular as a reliable and uniform header. Leaves short and round-ended, slightly crumpled. Deep green, with bronzed edges, all forming a compact head, making it a very desirable sort for forcing. A variety in demand beyond the supply. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.75.

Hanson. Heads folding hard so as to blanch the interior to a perfect white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.



BIG BOSTON

Landreths' White Cos, 50 days. This variety, maturing for table in seven weeks from germination, should be found in every vegetable

LETTUCE—Continued

garden, as it is a thoroughly reliable lettuce. A strong grower and very productive, with long shell-shaped leaves of most excellent quality. It is a self-folder, but when the plant is over half grown it is best tied up with a soft string or a wisp of green grass that the inner leaves may be blanched perfectly white in which condition they are more crisp and decidedly more palatable than varieties of a cabbage-heading habit. It is a mystery why it does not displace them especially as a given amount of ground will produce more than twice the amount of edible leaves that can possibly be obtained from any round headed variety. The Landreths' White Cos is a choice selection from the Cos family, variations of which are used in Europe, to a far greater extent than those of any other lettuce. The sort served everywhere in Europe. If in rows, space them three feet apart and set the plants nine inches apart in the row, as they require that space to develop. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

MUSTARD

Five ounces of seed to 100 yards of row; four pounds to the acre.

Ostrich Plume. Most beautiful variety; of excellent flavor. Leaves are prettily ruffled, curled, crimped, and turned outward like graceful ostrich plumes. Used largely for garnishing dishes.

Giant Southern Curled. Very attractively curled and one of the most widely grown varieties in the South. Sown for early spring or fall greens. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 30c; lb., 50c.

Bloomsdale Large Leaved, 35 days. So named by reason of producing, when fully grown, immense leaves which are as long and as broad as the largest tobacco. These same leaves when the size of a man's hand, are very tender and admirable as a salad. The leaves when twice that size we recommend for boiling as spinach. This plant should have a place in every Southern garden. An immense amount of edible material can be raised on a very limited space. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 75c.

HIGH GRADE FERTILIZER MATERIALS FOR HOME MIXING AND TOP DRESSING PURPOSES.

NITRATE OF SODA:	The ideal Top-Dressing for all growing crops.
MURIATE OF POTASH:	Source of Potash for most crops. Concentrated and high grade.
SULPHATE OF POTASH:	Especially adapted for Potatoes, Tobacco, Fruits, etc.
KAINIT:	Prevents rust in Cotton. Good to use on light soils.
ACID PHOSPHATE:	16% Available. Texas soils need Phosphoric Acid.
BASIC SLAG:	Phosphoric Acid and Lime. Sweetens soils. Good for Orchards etc.
IMPORTED GROUND BONE:	Phosphoric Acid and Nitrogen. Excellent for fruits, berries.
GROUND TANKAGE:	Slow acting Ammoniate. Fine feeder for slow maturing crops.

Write us for prices and free literature on **HOME MIXING**, and learn how to get a **BETTER FERTILIZER** for **LESS MONEY** than you are now paying. We are agents for the **NITRATE AGENCIES COMPANY OF TEXAS**, the Original Importers of Nitrate of Soda and Fertilizer Materials.

Okra

Twelve ounces of seed to 100 yards of row.

Dwarf Green Pod. Fifty days. Ten days earlier than the tall varieties. Short stocky growth; very prolific. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 35c; lb., 60c.

Long Green Pod. The earliest and best. Dwarf stalk and long green pods; 3 inches long; thirty days from planting. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 35c; lb., 60c.

White Pod Velvet. Sixty days. Pods unusually long, white and slim, often reaching a length of 10 inches; exceedingly productive. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 35c; lb., 60c.



NEW DWARF GREEN PROLIFIC

Onions



EARLY WHITE PEARL

BERMUDA ONIONS

In drills 12 inches apart use 6 to 8 lbs. per acre.

White Bermuda. Most extensively grown variety in the Southwest. A favorite with market gardeners, and excellent for table use. A flat, pale straw colored onion of very mild flavor. Best suited to rich alluvial soils. Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$2.75.

Red Bermuda Onions. Very similar to the white Bermudas. Has a red skin and grows a little larger than the white. Not quite so marketable as the latter. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.40; lb., \$2.50.

WHITE VARIETIES

Extra Early White Pearl. Earliest and perhaps the mildest of all white onions. Quite desirable for pickling. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$1.75.

Mammoth Silver King. A very large silver white onion of a mild, sweet flavor. In size is

about equal to the yellow Prizetaker, but more flattened at the top and matures earlier. Sow in fall or spring. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$1.75.

YELLOW VARIETIES

Yellow Prizetaker. Perhaps the largest of yellow onions. Often grow to 3 or 4 pounds. Globe shape; skin of straw color with mild, sweet, white flesh. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$1.75.

Yellow Globe Danver. Medium size, and in color, shape and flavor similar to Yellow Prizetaker, though somewhat earlier and a better shipper. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 90c; lb., \$1.50.

RED VARIETIES

Red Wethersfield. Probably most extensively grown of all red varieties. Bulbs having purplish red skin and flesh of purplish white color. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$1.75.

PEPPERS

One ounce of seed to 100 yards of row.

Chinese Giant. Extra large; double the diameter of any other known pepper; very mild. Can be eaten out of the hand like an apple. Oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.30; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$2.40; lb., \$4.25.

Ruby King. A very popular sort; absolutely mild in flavor, producing five or six large fruits to the bush. Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$2.00.

Bell, or Bull Nose. Broad at the end, almost square; early. Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$2.00.

Long Red Cayenne. Fruit 3 inches in length and very hot. Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$2.00.

Cayenne, 110 days. Fruit 3 inches in length and slender; very hot. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.75.

PARSNIPS

Sugar Cup or Hollow Crowned. An old variety, same as Student. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 70c.

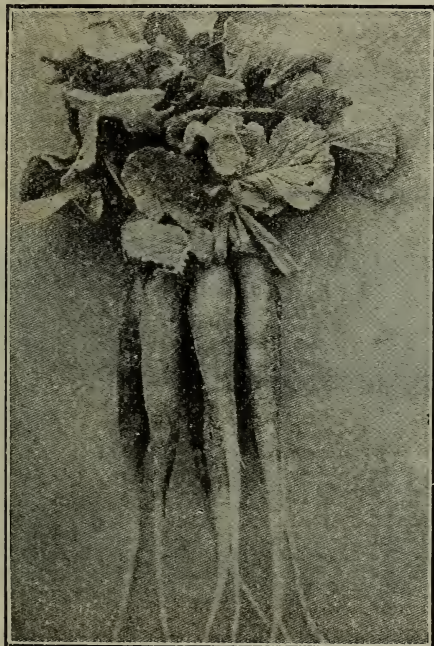
RADISH

Six ounces of seed will plant 100 yards of row.

Extra Early Scarlet White Tipped. Very early. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 35c; lb., 50c.

Early Deep Scarlet Turnip. Rich in color and smooth in skin. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 35c; lb., 50c.

White Lady Finger. 23 days to mature; flavor most excellent and altogether a very satisfactory sort. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 35c; lb., 50c.



LONG SCARLET SHORT TOP

French Breakfast, 22 days. Live shaped, the upper part of the bulb scarlet, the bottom white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Long White Icicle, 24 days. Similar to but not so long as the White Vienna; a superior sort, more symmetrical, more waxy, more crisp. Best long white in cultivation. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 80c.

Long Scarlet Short Top, 35 days. The well known market variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

WATERMELONS

Three ounces of seed to 100 yards of row; four pounds to the acre.

Alabama Sweet. Medium long, dark striped green rind melon, maturing medium early and moderately large in size. The tough rind has made this melon most popular among the Texas

shippers. Seed dirty white. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 35c; lb., 60c.

Florida Favorite is an early oblong melon and of medium size and dark green color with stripes. Very productive and vigorous in growth. Small white seed. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 35c; lb., 60c.

Georgia Rattlesnake. Long medium early, gray irregularly striped with green large stripes. Excellent shipper and ready seller. Seed white with black ears. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 35c; lb., 60c.

Halbert's Honey. Oblong in shape; glossy deep green color; medium early in maturing and medium large size. The best for home market. Seed white, often colored. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40c; lb., 70c.

Kleckley's Sweet. Medium early; dark green rind; medium size, oblong; small, clear white seed. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40c; lb., 70c.

Mountain Sweet. Oblong; medium early; pale green and of large size; seed black. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 35c; lb., 60c.

Tom Watson. Long; medium early; dark deep mottled green; large size; seed few. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 80c; lb., \$1.50.

PEAS

Three quarts of seed to 100 yards of row.

McLean's Little Gem. Dwarf plant; pods are about 3 inches long and are well filled; peas are wrinkled. Lb., 30c; peck, \$2.50; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$4.50; bu., \$8.75.

American Wonder. Plants grow only 10 inches high. Peas are large and luscious quality. Lb., 30c; peck, \$2.50; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$4.50; bu., \$8.75.

Champion of England. Standard varieties for main crop or summer use. Very prolific. Lb., 30c; peck, \$2.50; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$4.50; bu., \$8.75.

White Marrowfat. Very late sort, bearing large quantities of well filled pods. Lb., 25c; peck, 60c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$3.00; bu., \$5.75.

Telephone. Late sort with tall growing vines. Pods are very large size; large peas of delicious flavor. Lb., 30c; peck, \$2.50; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$4.50; bu., \$8.75.

Champion Moss Curled. A variation of the Fine Curled; very desirable. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

First and Best, 50 days. A white-seeded extra early, fine quality; 24 inches. 1-3 pt., 15c; qt., 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, \$1.25; peck, \$1.90.

Nott's Excelsior, 52 days. An improvement on American Wonder; a shade earlier, and larger podded. Vine almost identical. Ten inches. 1-3 pt., 15c; qt., 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, \$1.60; peck, \$2.75.

PEAS—Continued

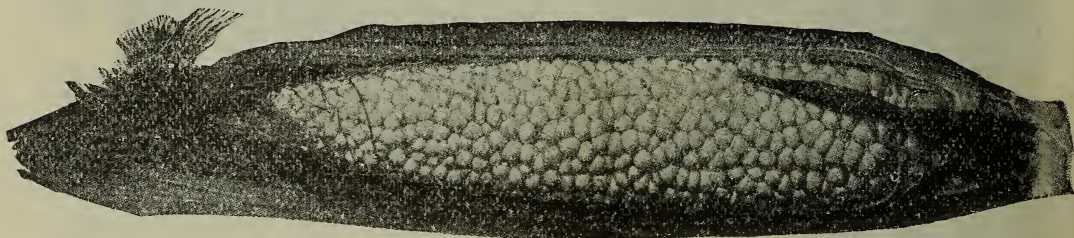
McLean's Advancer, 55 days. A green, wrinkled variety; vine 24 inches. 1-3 pt., 15c; qt., 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, \$1.25; peck, \$2.00.

Main Crop Long Island Marrowfat, or Telegraph, 65 days. Used profitably by market gardeners in New Jersey in place of the old White Marrowfats; being productive, more showy in the basket and far better in flavor, the pods having somewhat the appearance of Telephone, but are earlier by 4 or 5 days. 48 inches. 1-3 pt., 15c; qt., 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, \$1.25; peck, \$2.25.

Champion of England, or Forty Fold, 70 days. Wrinkled and very sugary; 48 inches. Large pods. 1-3 pt., 15c; qt., 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, \$1.50; peck, \$2.75.

PEAS—SWEET FLOWERING

Landreth's Special Mixed. \$1.75 per lb.



Sweet Corn

One quart of seed to 100 yards of row; two quarts to acre.

Everyone should have a patch of Sweet Corn for early roasting ears. We quote below the leading varieties and those which we recommend.

Country Gentleman. A short stalk; very productive variety; frequently producing three ears to stalk; ears large. Highly recommended as one of the very best. Lb., 15c; peck, \$1.40; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$2.50; bu., \$4.50.

Stowell's Evergreen. Ears large. Most popular sort of the late kind. More widely used than all other sorts combined. Lb., 15c; peck, \$1.50; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$2.50; bu., \$4.50.

Early White Cob Corn. Extra early, with white grains; ears 6 to 7 inches long; good qualities. Lb., 15c; peck, \$1.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$1.75; bu., \$3.00.

Extra Early Minnesota Sugar, 60 days. Among the Extra Early sugar corns, coming into condition two or three days subsequent to the Corey. Ears well made out. Pkt., 10c; qt., 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, 70c; peck, \$1.25.

SWEET GARDEN CORN

Extra Early Adams, or Early Burlington. Ready for the table 62 days after germination. Height of stalk 3 to 4 feet, ears set within 6

PUMPKIN

Yellow Cashaw, 70 days. Large Yellow Crookneck, best among the pumpkins; weigh as high as 50 to 70 pounds. Not the Winter Crookneck Squash—four times as big and far superior. The best stock in the market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 90c.

Kentucky Field. A popular, very productive variety. Large, flat, rich, creamy yellow color. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Tennessee Sweet Potato. Bell shaped. Superior flavor. Fine for pies. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Large Field, or Big Tom. Fine for dairy cattle. Skin and flesh deep, rich, orange color. Flesh tender and soft when cooked. Excellent for pies. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

inches of the ground. Not a sugar corn, but a decided acquisition so very early in the season. Plant in rows at $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet and thin to 1 foot. 1-3 pt., 10c; qt., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, 70c; peck, \$1.25.

Adams' Early, 68 days. In order of maturity after the Extra Early Adams. 1-3 pt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, 75c; peck, \$1.25.

SPINACH

Six ounces of seed to 100 yards of row.

Long Standing. Prostrate variety of thick leaves of dark color. Slow to shoot and seed, and valuable for that reason. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; lb., 25c.

Bloomsdale, 40 days. The Landreths introduced and named this variety in 1828, since when it has become a standard and now appears in nearly all catalogs. As an autumn sort it is superior to all others, but in the spring it is inclined to shoot early. The leaves are twisted and bloated, giving them when ready for shipment, an elasticity adapting them for transportation to long distances and at the same time giving the crop large measuring qualities. As a consequence, far more barrels of Bloomsdale Spinach are cut to the acre than any other variety, often as much as 150 barrels. The

SPINACH—Continued

illustrations partly indicate the twisted and bloated character of the leaves. Our Bloomsdale crop of past summer was immense in vigor and of absolute purity. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 30c.

Ever Ready, 50 days. So named because it continues in cutting condition three weeks longer than the latest. A variety of most superior qualities; leaves dark in color, more pointed, short-jointed, resisting cold and the most intense heat. Decidedly the best for spring sowing. A good successor to Bloomsdale. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 30c.

SQUASH

Three ounces of seed to 100 yards of row.

Yellow Summer Crookneck. Productive and early bearing. Skins of fruit orange-yellow and thickly warted. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40c; lb., 70c.



MAMMOTH WHITE BUSH SQUASH

Mammoth White Bush. Medium early; strong, bushy growth and often bears fruit 12 to 14 inches in diameter. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40c; lb., 70c.

Hubbard. Most popular late table variety. Fruit oblong, skin is warted and of olive green color. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 45c; lb., 80c.

Early White Bush. The "Cymling" of the Southern States, maturing fruit for table 50 days from germination. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 85c.

Golden Summer Crook-Neck, 44 days. Among the best of the summer squashes. Very delicate, can be sliced and cooked like egg-plant. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 85c.

TURNIPS

Three ounces of seed to 100 yards of row; four pounds to acre.

Extra Early Purple Top Milan. Flat; medium size, smooth and of excellent table qualities; strap leaved. Earliest turnip grown. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 45c; lb., 75c.

Extra Early White Top Milan. Similar to the Purple Top Milan, except has white top. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40c; lb., 60c.

Purple Top Strap Leaf. Quick growing; flesh very fine grained and sweet. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 35c.

Cowhorn. Long white carrot-like turnip; splendid quality, being tender and sweet flavored. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 35c.

Seven Top. Grown for winter greens only. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 35c.

Purple Top Yellow Aberdeen. Medium size; yellow skin and flesh. Chiefly grown for stock. Ranks best for storing as winter feed. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 35c.

Amber, or Yellow Globe. Somewhat larger than preceding variety, but used principally for same purpose. Good flavor. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 35c.

Ruta Bega, or Swedish Turnip. Similar to true turnip, differing in having smooth bluish leaves with roots more firm and larger, and containing higher per cent. of dry matter. Have better keeping qualities than any turnip. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 30c; lb., 40c.

White Egg. Small, oval shape; early, with flesh and skin both white. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 35c.

Pomeranian White Globe. Large coarse grain, well adapted to variety of sorts. Principally used for stock. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 30c; lb., 40c.

TOMATO

One ounce of seed to 100 yards of row.

Dwarf Stone. Of upright close jointed or bush habit. Foliage very dark and almost black; fruit borne in clusters of four or five, and large size. Color, bright scarlet, and smooth. Largest fruit of all bush varieties. Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.40; lb., \$2.50.

Dwarf Champion, 100 days. Stems short, thick, stiff, almost self-supporting. Leaves very dark in color, much curled and twisted. Fruit borne in showy clusters, quite large, nearly round, solid, red color with purple tint. By reason of its erect, stiff habit, transplanting with absolute certainty. No seed at any price is superior to Landreth's. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.00.

Acme, 105 days. An early ripener, size medium. Shape slightly oval and smooth. Color red with a slight tinge of purple; flesh deep scarlet and solid. A popular sort everywhere. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.50.

Ponderosa, 110 days. A monster purple fruit; quite rough and containing very few seeds. Very choice. The best stock to be had from anyone. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

A few years ago we started our Poultry Supply Department with a consignment of TWO Buckeye Incubators and two Brooders. Today our stock of Poultry Supplies runs into Thousands of Dollars and our customers are increasing daily.

At the recent Poultry Show of the Grayson County Poultry Association, we were pleased to note that the sweepstakes prize was awarded to a pen of birds hatched in one of our Incubators and raised on our Poultry Food.

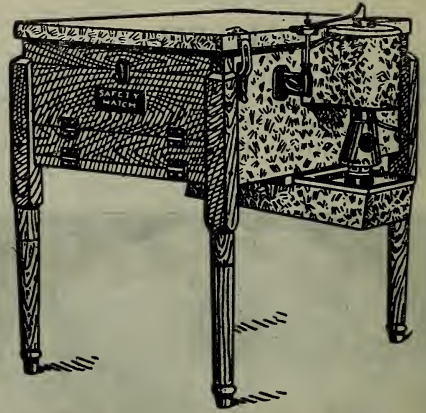
It might also be of interest to the Poultry men to say that our Mr. Mitchell was elected secretary of the Association and shall be glad to answer any inquiries concerning the next show, which will be held in Sherman, December 9, 10 and 11, 1914.

SAFETY HATCH INCUBATORS

You will find the Safety Hatch just the incubator that you have been looking for. It has those long-wanted features found in no other incubator—fire-proof, sanitary, safe. Easily operated. Made in all sizes.

Big Catalogue Free

Send name at once for a free copy of our interesting 1914 catalogue. Illustrates our complete line and describes most interesting features ever applied to any incubator. Very reasonable price—sold on positive guarantee; endorsed by thousands of successful users. Get catalogue at once.



INTERNATIONAL SANITARY HOVER

They are especially suitable for use in colony brooders; but they can be used with equally good results in a hen house, tent, barn, stable, piano box, or even a dry goods box. They can be picked up and carried around with ease.

The **International Sanitary Hover** provides 540 square inches of hovering space—200 square inches more than any other hover.

Sanitary Hovers are as practical for the small back-yard poultry raiser as for the large poultry plant. They are warmest at the curtain—usable anywhere—ready for business wherever placed. All that is necessary is to place the hover in the colony house and light the lamp. And the easiest way to set it up is to set it down. No crowding or smothering of chicks—no kneeling down in mud or dust to get at the lamp—no cutting of holes or building of platforms.



This hover is constructed of heavy galvanized iron and is always sanitary, for no mites or other vermin can collect around it as there are no cracks or crevices for them to find shelter. It can be easily cleaned and sprayed when necessary and will last a life time, and give perfect brooding service every day of that time. It is only necessary to lift the thermometer to ascertain the temperature under the hover. Many of our customers tell us that they raised 94, 96, 98, and some even 100 per cent. of the baby chicks put under the hover. One customer says, "It has the old hen beaten a mile." But while the hover has been built on the principle of the mother hen heat, it has many advantages that the old hen does not have.

Write for illustrated booklet or call and examine the hovers. We shall be pleased to show them to you. Price, complete, **\$8.50 each.**

BUCKEYE INCUBATORS

Guaranteed to Hatch Every Hatchable Egg

During the 23 years that Buckeye Incubators have been on the market they have earned the reputation of being "The most satisfactory hatching device that has ever been produced."

These incubators will not only hatch more chicks and stronger chicks than any other incubator but in addition to that, they are so simple that a beginner can operate them just as successfully as an experienced poultryman.

Each and every Buckeye is sold under an absolute guarantee to hatch every hatchable egg and we have no hesitation in recommending to our trade under that guarantee, because we have sold hundreds of them during the past four years that have given our customers the most remarkable hatching results.

Let us show you a Buckeye in operation and prove to you that they will hatch more chicks and better chicks than any old hen or incubator you ever owned.

WE HAVE THEM IN FIVE SIZES:

60 Eggs to 350 Eggs

Buckeye Incubator

STYLE A.

The greatest hatching device ever produced at any price.

NOT A TOY

NOT AN EXPERIMENT

GUARANTEED to hatch every hatchable egg.

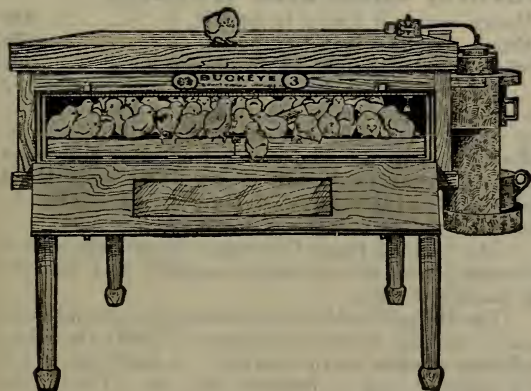
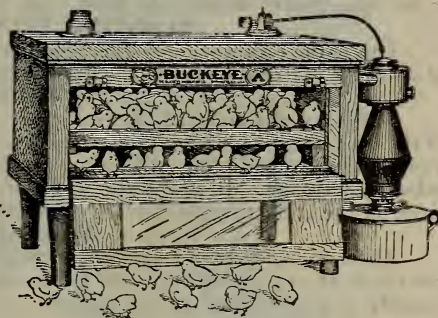
On the Market 23 Years

Over 100,000 in Successful Operation

CAPACITY 60 EGGS.

Complete, Ready to Use,

\$10.00



Buckeye Standard Incubators

Equipped with every desirable device to be found on any Incubator.

GUARANTEED to hatch every hatchable egg and remain in perfect working order for five years.

No. 1—Capacity 110 eggs	\$18.00
No. 2—Capacity 175 eggs	23.00
No. 3—Capacity 250 eggs	30.00
No. 4—Capacity 350 eggs	35.00

These Incubators Bear the Underwriters Fireproof Label.

Advantages of Metalware 2-Piece Drinking Fountains

These Drinking Fountains are made of black iron, with tops drawn up to a point so that the chicks cannot roost on them. They are galvanized after being made which makes them a smoother and better looking fountain and prevents the edges at the top from rusting, as is the case with most other fountains, because turning the edges cracks off the galvanizing.

ROUND BACK WALL DRINKING FOUNTAINS.

This one-quart Drinking Fountain has a hood over the trough which prevents the dirt from settling in the water. It can be hung up like the large wall fountains and is preferred by many to a two piece fountain which must be placed on the floor.

FLAT BACK WALL FOUNTAINS.

These are made of No. 28 gauge steel and are much better and stronger than most other fountains of this style now on the market. A hood over the trough prevents dirt from getting into water.

SQUARE DROP BOTTOM DRINKING FOUNTAINS.

These drop bottom drink founts are new; they are made of No. 28 gauge galvanized steel. The bottom can be swung open with one hand as it is secured by one spring in the front, while most founts have a spring on each side and therefore require both hands to open them, which is even then done with more or less trouble. The rod which extends through the hinge of the drop bottom is made of solid brass, which prevents all possibility of rusting or breaking off. This hinge will wear as long as the fountain.

ROUND BOTTOM GRIT AND SHELL BOX.

Most grit and shell boxes have square bottoms, while this grit and shell box has a round bottom, which prevents the fine particles of shell and grit clogging the corners.

RECTANGULAR GRIT AND SHELL BOX.

Owing to the construction of this grit and shell box it is preferred by many because the dust and straw cannot get into the trough as readily as in other styles.

ROUND BOTTOM DRY FOOD HOPPER.

The round bottom of this food hopper will feed dry mash or beef scrap more readily and cannot clog. Because of this feature, it is more sanitary and more acceptable. This hopper is sold with or without the lid. Some prefer the lid so that it may be closed during the forenoon, which is generally desired by poultrymen.

STRAIGHT FRONT DRY FOOD HOPPER.

Having a perfectly straight front, the feed positively cannot clog. There is a lip in front and it has iron bars to prevent the fowls from wasting the feed.

SLANTING FRONT DRY FOOD HOPPER.

This is the regulation old style food hopper offered by most poultry supply houses. It is made of 28 gauge material and is heavier and stronger than most similar hoppers.

CHICK TROUGHS.

These troughs are made in two sizes: ten inches long, and twenty inches long. The bottom of the trough being round in shape, makes it superior to all others as it can be easily cleaned and prevents food from becoming stale in the corners. The grate slide is a feature not to be found in any other feed trough. It allows the operator to carry the trough by the grate. There is sufficient slant on the grate to prevent chicks from roosting on it.

WALL CHICK FEEDERS.

These are made in two sizes: ten inches long, and twenty inches long. The sloping top prevents the chicks from roosting on it and a wire screen prevents chicks from wasting the food. This is an entirely new invention and has proven its worth and efficiency among the largest chick raisers in the world.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE IF INTERESTED IN THE ABOVE SUPPLIES.

Norcross Hand Cultivators, Hoes and Weeders



5-Prong, weight 3 lbs., 4 ft. handle.....**85c**

3-Prong, weight 3 lbs., 4 ft. handle.....**60c**

Midget Weeder, weight 12 oz., 9-inch handle.....**30c**

The 5-Prong tool is the largest and best suited for extensive gardening. At a cost of 10c extra, we can supply malleable connection that will attach the 5-Prong tool to the Planet Jr., Iron Age, and other standard types of Wheel Plows. The only Hand Cultivator on the market having a detachable handle socket for this feature.

The 3-Prong Hand Cultivator is especially suited to women, being light in weight and will work between the narrowest rows.

The Midget Weeder is for tending flowers and small plants requiring tedious cultivation. Unlike the cheap malleable weeders on the market, it is made out of the best material and is finished like the 5-Prong and 3-Prong Hand Cultivators.

If interested, write us for literature.



Landreth's Garden Seeds.

Being unable to produce the best seed of such vegetables as Tomato, Cabbage, Lettuce, Beans, Peas, etc., we have made arrangements with the D. Landreth Seed Company, of Bristol, Penn., to represent them exclusively in this market. The D. Landreth Seed Company was established in 1874, and have been supplying the most reliable GARDEN SEEDS to be found on the market since that time. We can furnish you with Landreth's Seeds at Landreth's Prices. Send us your orders and save delay and extra transportation charges.

Texas Progressive Farmer.

The most valuable farm paper published in the South. The TEXAS PROGRESSIVE FARMER is not only the oldest farm paper published in Texas; but it is the BEST farm paper published in Texas. It does not tell how to pack apples in Oregon, but it tells how to grow cover crops in Texas; how to fertilize in Texas; what to feed stock in Texas. In other words, its a Texas paper for Texas people. Texas Progressive Farmer is published weekly and the regular subscription price is \$1.00 per year; it is worth ten times the price. TO ALL who use this order blank, we will give a year's subscription to Texas Progressive Farmer and \$2.00 worth of Garden Seed for \$2.50.

THE TEXAS SEED BREEDING FARMS.

Sherman, Texas.

J. L. Mitchell Jr., Mn'gr.



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Sherman, Texas.

J. L. Mitchell Jr., Mn'gr.

Conkey's Poultry Remedies

Heard of Conkey Poultry Remedies, Haven't You? This is the world-famous line of specific remedies, something for every known poultry disease. Each remedy hits the nail on the head. Conkey remedies are scientific treatment. They do the work. That's why we back the manufacturer's guarantee and **return your money if you are not absolutely satisfied with results.**



Conkey's Roup Remedy is known the world over as the standard reliable treatment. It should be on hand for occasional use as a preventive and tonic, as well as be ready in case of real need. Positively one remedy you must not neglect to get is Conkey's Roup Remedy. One package may save you the loss of your whole flock. Prices 50c, postage 6c; \$1.00, postage 12c.

Conkey's Lice Powder does more than scare or stun the lice, it really kills them dead. At the same time it does not hurt the fowl in any way, or taint the eggs. Fine for sitting hens and in nests. Sample free if you want to test Conkey's Lice Powder (postage 4c on sample). Or buy a package on the straight guarantee, money back if you don't like Conkey's. 5 oz. pkg. 10c, postage 5c; 15 oz. 25c, postage 17c; 48 oz. 50c, express extra.

Conkey's Lice Liquid rids the poultry house of mites. The best way is to spray the house thoroughly with 1 part Conkey's Lice Liquid and 25 to 50 parts water. Cheap enough! Then take some of the Lice Liquid full strength and paint it on roosts and in cracks. Repeat in 10 days, when the mites hatch out. This kills the mites and also disinfects the poultry house. 1 quart 35c, 2 quarts 60c, 1 gallon \$1.00; express extra.

Conkey's Head Lice Ointment saves little chicks. Two or three big head lice

can kill a little chick in a few days. You can prevent this loss with Conkey's Head Lice Ointment, 10c, postage 2c; 25c, postage 4c. Easy to apply and won't hurt the chick.

Conkey's Laying Tonic. This actually makes hens lay without harming them. It is not a food in itself, and you escape paying for bran and middlings, which make most egg-producers so bulky. *There is not one particle of filler in this tonic.* It means vigor in your fowls, which is the greatest egg-producer known. 1½ lbs., 25c; 3¼ lbs., 50c; 7 lbs., \$1.00; 25 lbs., pail, \$3.00. Expressage extra.



Conkey's White Diarrhoea Remedy, 50c, postage 7c
Conkey's Bronchitis Remedy, 50c postage 8c.

Conkey's Cholera Remedy, 25c, postage 4c; 50c, postage 8c.

Conkey's Gape Remedy 50c, postage 8c.

Conkey's Chicken Fox Remedy (for Sore Head), 50c, postage 10c.

Conkey's Limber Neck Remedy, 50c, postage 12c.

Conkey's Poultry Tonic, 25c, postage 9c.

Conkey's Scaly Leg Remedy, 50c, postage 10c.

Conkey's Rheumatic Remedy, 50c, postage 9c.

Conkey's Healing Salve, 25c, postage 3c.

Conkey's Poultry Laxative 25c, postage 6c.

Conkey's Flea Salve (for Southern Sticktight), 25c, postage 6c.

Conkey's Sulphur Candles, 10c each, 3 for 25c; \$1.00 per dozen. 5c each for postage or express extra.



FREE—Here's Something for You if you are interested in chickens. This fine, new, big edition of **Conkey's Poultry Book** we give free to interested customers, or will send by mail on receipt of stamps, 4 cts. "I got more practical working ideas out of Conkey's than any other chicken book I ever read" writes one man. Treats the whole poultry subject, housing, breeding, feeding, incubation, as well as care and management of fowls when diseased. Includes Turkeys, Ducks and Geese. You want this book. You can make a success of poultry if you follow this book. **Come in or send 4 cts. in stamps for your copy.**

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MITCHELL'S EARLIEST

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CAROLINA SPOTTED

*The Old Fashion Spotted Butter Bean
that bears from Spring till Frost* [Page 26]

The Texas Seed Breeding Farms

J. L. MITCHELL, Jr., Manager

SEED BREEDERS and SEED GROWERS

SHERMAN TEXAS